# Newport Mercury.

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**The Newport Mercury,**

—PUBLISHED BY—

**JOHN P. SANBORN,**

272 Thames, Cor. Pelham St.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and thirtieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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# Local Matters.

### Unity Club.

Last Monday evening there was a large attendance at the Unity Club rooms to hear two papers, one on "Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots;" the other on "Art and Architecture in India." The first essay was by Mrs. John P. Sanborn, and it gave a sketch of the political and religious condition of Great Britain in the 16th century, grouping around the two personal centres of Elizabeth and Mary an array of historical incidents which served to set out in relief the characteristics of each of these two famous women. The second essay dwelt, by way of preface, on the sources of Art, natural and spiritual, in all nations, and then exemplified those principles by showing their development in the oriental styles of Architecture and of Sculpture which, from age to age, had appeared in India. The sense of the beautiful as conveyed through the senses, that is to say, the æsthetic faculty, was also displayed in a marked manner by the natives of Hindoostan and other races in that part of the world. Their varied articles for domestic use and personal adornment, metal work, ceramic and textile, were justly prized and admired for their elaborate ornamentation, brilliant coloring and graceful forms. Both of the essays were cordially received and met with appreciative comments from Mr. Blakeley, Mr. Harris, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Taylor and others. The evening was diversified by two songs from Miss Alice Hanson, who was accompanied on the piano by Miss Bertha Williams. Special attention was directed by the Chairman to the Anonymous Essay evening on the 21st inst. All members are requested to contribute, so as to have a wide variety of articles to lay before the audience. Cards giving the particulars under which the essays are to be sent in can be obtained by members, from the Secretary, 63 Poplar street.

### Northern Mutual Association.

At the annual meeting of the General Association of the Northern Mutual Relief Association held in East Boston, Mass., Wednesday, the Hon. Robert S. Franklin was unanimously re-elected President of the Association and Mr. John J. Peckham, of Newport, was appointed a member of the committee on Secret Work. The Association seems to be in a flourishing condition. A large number of new members have been added, and three new subordinate associations have been organized during the year. The death rate has been small, only thirteen for the year. The Newport Associates show the largest gain of any subordinate association. Newport was represented at the annual meeting by Robert S. Franklin, John J. Peckham, Edward Newton and John P. Sanborn.

Quite an exciting runaway took place on Thames street about 7 o'clock Thursday evening. A horse belonging to Mr. Charles Schultz, attached to a load of hay and driven by a young son of Mr. Schultz, became unmanageable somewhere in the vicinity of the polo grounds and ran at break-neck speed up Thames street, down Long wharf, over the Point, back to Long wharf and up Washington square where he was very prettily stopped by police officer Dugan. The lad pluckily held to his horse, until he reached Long wharf where he was thrown from the wagon. The entire run was accomplished without damage, except in the loss of a little hay.

The contract for Mrs. William Gammell's new villa on the Cliffs has been awarded to McNeal Bros., of Boston, who have the contract for Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt's castle on Rough Point. The architects of the Gammell villa, too, are the same as those for Mr. Vanderbilt's—Messrs. Peabody & Sterns of Boston.

### The Late Major Clarke.

Major Otis P. G. Clarke, ex-commissioner of Pensions, whose somewhat sudden death occurred in Washington a few days ago, was well and favorably known in this community where he had a host of friends. Major Clarke was a carriage maker by trade and he had studied law sufficiently to find the legal lore he possessed of great advantage in performing the duties of his office as head of the Pension bureau. Major Clarke was a member of a very eminent Rhode Island family, being a direct descendant of a brother of John Clarke, one of the founders of Newport. It is somewhat of a coincidence that a Newport gentleman, Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield, was a senator in Congress when the nomination of Major Clarke as Commissioner of Pensions was made by President Arthur. Two of Major Clarke's uncles were state Senator Clarke, of New York, and Judge Samuel Clarke, of The Glen, at Portsmouth. His family belonged chiefly in Washington county. Major Clarke went to the war and as a result lost all his business. The late Senator Anthony secured him a position in the Pension Bureau and offered to assist him further, but to this suggestion Major Clarke made a characteristic reply, namely, "Thank you, Senator, I must now rise by my own individual efforts. I am obliged to you for having got me this subordinate position. If I cannot prove myself worthy of promotion I ought not to receive any." He did prove his worth for he passed through the several grades of the bureau and finally was placed in charge of it. Major Clarke was a morally correct man, a good, kind friend and a worthy husband and father. He was one of those people who are willing to serve others even at a personal sacrifice to themselves. Major Clarke married a daughter of the late Mr. Edward Smith a sister of Mr. J. B. F. Smith of this city.

The Washington Post gives the following account of the funeral, which was solemnized on Tuesday last:

There was a very large attendance at the funeral of Major O. P. G. Clark yesterday afternoon. The remains were escorted to and from Ascension Church by National Lodge of Masons and delegations from the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. The handsome black coffin was covered with beautiful floral tributes from Burnside Post, the Loyal Legion, Pension Office Clerks, the Reform School, Capt. Geo. E. Leman and Admiral J. J. Almy.

As the remains were carried from the hearse to the church a bugle sounded the death call of the Loyal Legion, and the Masonic Lodge and the Grand Army Post stood drawn in line with uncovered heads. Rev. Maurice Smith read the Episcopal service for the dead, and at its conclusion extended an invitation to the friends of the deceased to look for the last time upon the deceased. The mournful procession formed, and passing before the altar gazed for a moment upon the well known features of their departed friend. Upon the lapel of the coat which clothed the remains were suspended the decorations of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. The casket was again closed and the funeral cortege proceeded to Congressional Cemetery, where the last rites were performed by the Masonic Lodge and Burnside Post. As the remains were lowered in the grave a bugle sounded "taps." After the dirt had been thrown upon the coffin a file of soldiers from the Old Guard fired a military salute as the last mark of respect to the dead soldier.

Quite a serious accident occurred at the new barn being erected for Mr. Geo. Gordon King, on Rocky farm, Monday afternoon, by the giving way of a staging. Three men were on the staging at the time and all were more or less hurt. Mr. W. B. Bates sustained a fracture of two ribs and Mr. Thomas Galvin's hip was badly splintered. Mr. Edward Kelley was badly bruised but had no bones broken. The injured men were taken to their respective homes and medical attendence summoned.

### Alumni Association Dinner.

The Brown University Alumni Association of Newport held its second annual meeting and dinner Monday evening at Muenchinger's, on Bellevue avenue. The invited guests present were President Robinson and Prof. Alonzo Williams of the University, Profs. F. W. Tilton and Frank E. Thompson of Rogers High School, and Mayor Powel, Judge Darius Baker and Mr. L. D. Davis of this city. An excellent dinner, served in Muenchinger's best style, was followed by brief addresses from the guests and members and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The business which preceded the dinner included the acceptance of an invitation to have a representation at the coming annual dinner of the Boston Association, and the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. F. F. Emerson, '63.
Vice President—William P. Sheffield, honorary A. M., and Dr. C. F. Barker, '75.
Secretary and Treasurer—Charles R. Thurston '82
Executive Committee—President and secretary, ex officio, and A. G. Langley, '56; I. B. Burgess, '63; Clarence A. Carr, '87.

The Shrine ball at Masonic Temple Wednesday evening proved a grand success and there is already talk of repeating it.

Dr. Kenelik gave a very instructive lecture before the Newport Light Infantry Thursday night.

### CITY COUNCIL.

**Regular Monthly Meeting—Interesting Hearing on the Public Schools Appropriation—Other Discussions—The Finance Budget Still on the Aldermen's Table—Expenses for January, $26,900.96.**

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held Tuesday evening, Mayor Powel presiding in the Board of Aldermen and President Read in the Common Council. Immediately after the records of the previous meeting had been read and approved the two bodies went into joint convention for the purpose of giving the school board and the fire department committee a public hearing upon the matter of their respective appropriations for the ensuing year. The school board was represented by its chairman, Mr. John H. Cozzens, its secretary, Mr. George A. Littlefield, and its finance committee, Messrs. Anthony S. Sherman, Frank G. Harris and John P. Sanborn. Alderman Newton opened the discussion by explaining that the finance committee of the City Council, in making up the budget for the year, having allowed the schools but $42,000 after $45,000 had been asked for, and the common council having further reduced the amount to $40,000, the whole budget had been tabled in the Board of Aldermen to allow for a hearing upon the matter. He said that while he believed the schools to be too expensive for the city's means he could not support any reform which would interfere with the general education. "If the schools absolutely require $42,000 or $45,000," said he, "I think they ought to have it, and, as this hearing is for the purpose of getting at the true merits of the case, I would like to hear what the members of the school board present have to say."

Mr. Sherman, as chairman of the committee on finance of the school board, then read a complete report of the estimates for the year, explaining each item and the purpose for which it was to be used. The estimates for the year were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Instruction and supervision in day and evening schools | $42,036 00 |
| 2 Salaries of janitors | 3,400 00 |
| 3 Fuel | 2,400 00 |
| 4 Gas | 300 00 |
| 5 Repairs and improvements including repairs of stoves and furnaces | 4,100 00 |
| 6 Annual cleaning and whitewashing | 700 00 |
| 7 Furniture | 300 00 |
| 8 Supplies, including books, stationery and apparatus | 1,400 00 |
| 9 Printing and advertising | 500 00 |
| 10 Miscellaneous expenses | 700 00 |
| 11 Rent of telephone | 300 00 |
| 12 Clerical assistance | 500 00 |
| Total | $50,636 00 |

The estimated receipts for the same time from other sources than the city appropriation are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance from 1887 | $ 17 59 |
| State money for teachers | 5,700 00 |
| " " " evening schools | 350 00 |
| " " " books of reference | 50 00 |
| Income from Rogers' fund | 4,200 00 |
| " " King fund | 400 00 |
| " " registry taxes | 500 00 |
| " " tuition fees | 500 00 |
| Total | $11,717 59 |
| From the estimated expenditure of | $50,636 00 |
| Substracting the estimated receipt of | 11,717 59 |
| There remains a balance of which is needed from the city appropriation. | $44,918 41 |

Col. Harris then gave the following interesting statistics as taken from the official records, comparing the attendance in 1878–79, in 1883, and the present year:

| Year. | Number Registered. | Average Belonging. | Average Attending. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1878 | 1784 | 1459 | 1189 |
| 1883 | 1975 | 1603 | 1477 |
| 1888 | 2320 | 2065 | 1858 |

These figures, he said, should conclusively how great had been the increase in both registered and attendance this year—even at this early stage of it—as compared with ten years ago. But though the figures were so widely different he desired to point out one fact, really what appeared a most important fact as showing the economy practised by the School Board, that the cost per pupil this year, based even upon the estimates which included the somewhat large amount of additional money required, was very much less than in 1878. In that year the amount appropriated was $30,475, which divided by the average attending in January (1189) was $25.71 for each and every pupil. This present January the average attendance is 1858, and supposing the entire sum estimated, $44,918, were granted the cost per child would be $24.17, or in other words the cost of educating each child this year would be $1.54 less than ten years ago. That, he thought, was the very best evidence that could be adduced of how careful the School Board was with the funds entrusted to them. He desired also to read a petition presented by denizens of the second ward who were anxious to have Kindergarten established in that locality. It contained the names of 42 well known people who had 53 children whom they desired to send to such a school. The Kindergarten system was doing well in Mill street but the distance from the second ward to that locality was too great, in fact there was not accommodation there anyway.

Alderman Newton asked what the school board proposed to do in case they got only the $40,000 as at present allowed in the budget; if there was to be a cut-down he wanted to know where it was to be made.

Mr. Sanborn replied that he could not tell what the board would do in such a case; he could only speak as one member of that board. He had been over the figures of estimates again and again and could not see how the schools could be run with any less money than had been asked for without crippling certain departments. The salaries, he said, had all been fixed, and it seemed to him poor policy to neglect any needed repairs to school property. Some had intimated that music, drawing or the Kindergarten might be abolished, but immediately this was undertaken a large number would be found who consider these the most important branches of our entire system. Individually, he saw no other way than for the Board to take the money which the Council would give them and run the schools as long as that money held out and then stop unless an extra appropriation be made at that time. It should be understood, he said, that we as the School Board, have no greater interest in the success of our schools than you have as the City Council. We have an excellent set of teachers and it would be poor policy indeed to discharge them for a cheaper grade; our schools are now such as every Newporter may well be proud of and so they should be kept. The suggestion that the Rogers High School might be done away with was one, he thought, which would find few supporters. The fact that our children graduate from the grammar schools at so early an age makes a higher school than those grades absolutely necessary, and the Rogers, with its high grade of excellence, is no more expensive to the tax payer, with the $4200 annuity from the Rogers fund, than would be a much inferior school without that annuity.

In answer to a question from Alderman Newton, as to whether there were not some overdrafts from the past year being included in the estimates, Mr. Sherman said that there was some $450 but that they were bills contracted in completing the Lenthal school, which, really, should not have come out of the schools appropriation. President Read thought the statistics given by Col. Harris spoke well for the present school management.

Councilman Waters thought it strange that, with schools of such high excellence, none of the graduates had ever been selected to fill the position of superintendent of public schools instead of taking graduates of other schools "at a salary of $3000 and $500 for clerical hire." To this Mr. Sanborn replied that the graduates of that school were turning their attention to other occupations than that of Superintendent of Schools.

This closed the discussion for the schools and the next matter to be considered was the fire department appropriation. Chief H. W. Cozzens reported in behalf of the Board of Fire Wards that, after a careful revision of the estimates, it was thought the recommendations of the committee could be carried out for $4,703 less than the original estimates, or $3259, more than was allowed in the budget,—making the amount now asked for $23,200. This report was received after which the two boards separated.

On motion of Alderman Newton the budget was allowed to remain on the table, owing to the absence of two members of the finance committee, until the Mayor should call a special meeting for its consideration.

The report of the committee on Streets and Highways was read and received and on its recommendation Wm. Beattie was given leave to withdraw his petition for additional pay.

The report of Street Commissioner Lawton for January, showing an expenditure of $1030.93 on streets and $9,578.17 on new sewer, was read and received.

The petition of W. H. Cotton and others for a street light on Cotton's court, was received and referred to the committee on Street Lights with power.

A resolution, instructing the Street Light committee to obtain proposals for lighting the compact part of the city with the electric light, was offered by Alderman Greene. Alderman Newton opposed its passage on the ground that when the time came for considering this question the committee should be instructed to get proposals not only for electric lighting but for gas and naphtha as well, but as the present contract for lighting the city did not expire until the end of June he could see no reason for haste. He thought it high time that the unfortunate combination, into which the city had fallen and by which we are made to pay over $180 per light per year while the little town of Westerly gets the same light at $100 per light. After considerable discussion the resolution was amended so as to get proposals for the three lights mentioned, and for the whole city, for 12 and for 18 months.

The report of the Finance committee was read and received, and on its recommendation the following bills were ordered paid:

| | |
|---|---|
| Watch and Police | $2,286 83 |
| Paupers and Vagrants | 1,286 56 |
| City Asylum | 418 35 |
| Fire Department | 942 74 |
| Public Schools | 6,446 50 |
| Main Sewer | 9,578 17 |
| Streets and Highways | 1,030 98 |
| Lighting streets | 2,402 13 |
| Ward Meetings | 4 25 |
| Books, Stationery and Printing | 45 75 |
| Board of Health | 8 00 |
| Removal of House Offal | 135 83 |
| Miscellaneous | 806 78 |
| Burial Grounds | 50 00 |
| Dog Fund | 8 00 |
| Derby Fuel Fund | 41 86 |
| Town Ministerial Fund | 201 00 |
| Coggeshall Burial Ground Fund | 51 00 |
| Total | $26,900 96 |

The resignation of James Fludder, as a member of the Board of Health, was received and accepted.

The bond of W. J. H. Allman as tax collector, was read and approved.

Alderman Hamilton offered a resolution, appointing a special committee of the City Council to act with the General Assembly committee and the Chas. E. Lawton Post committee in the erection of a soldiers and sailors' memorial, and to see that the city's appropriation of $5000 was properly expended. Mr. Newton said that the City Council was authorized to appropriate the $5000 under certain conditions and he did not think the money should be allowed to leave the city treasury until some evidence was given that the past and legislature had fulfilled their obligations, and on that ground moved that the resolution be laid on the table until the next meeting, which motion was carried after considerable unimportant discussion.

A resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to get proposals and contract for the carting of crushed stone for the ensuing year, was read and passed.

The committee on Fire Department reported recommending the payment of $35 to John S. Geraghty for damage done his celery at the fire of Mrs. Gibert's barn last fall.

A resolution to that effect passed the Common Council, but was temporarily tabled in the Board of Aldermen because the committee's recommendation was adverse to that of the City Solicitor. Alderman McAdam of the Fire Department committee explained that payment had been recommended only after a thorough investigation had shown that the damage had been done through the carelessness of the firemen, that is that there was ample room for the firemen to work without disturbing the petitioner's celery beds. The City Solicitor had not recommended leave to "withdraw," he said, on the ground that the claim was unjust but rather that to allow it would be a bad precedent, and we, as a committee, took the view that, as the claim was a just one and Mr. Geraghty a poor man, it ought to be paid.

The petition of John W. Varo and James G. Albro, of the police force, to be allowed pay for time which they were off duty on account of illness, were granted.

The petition of E. L. Willing and others, abutters on Red Cross avenue, for a fire alarm box nearer their several residences than is box 4, was referred to the Fire Department committee.

The petition of J. D. Richardson, Jr., and others, of the Newport Incandescent Electric Light Company, for permission to lay wires under certain streets, was referred to the Highway committee.

The committee on disposal of house offal presented a communication from William Thurston at present collector of house offal in the Fourth ward, offering to collect the swill from the entire city, cart it to his land within the city limits and guarantee the city against a nuisance, or all expense in connection with its disposal, for $6,000 a year; or to collect, as at present, from the Fourth ward and receive on his lands all swill collected in the city, for $1,800 a year; or to receive and cart for all house offal collected, under conditions named above, for $800 a year. A resolution was passed to advertise for proposals for the collection of swill and house offal, for one year from March 1, the swill to be dumped on Mr. Thurston's place according to his last offer.

A communication from the Mayor, appointing Zacheus Chase, a former member of the permanent force, as special policeman, was received and appointment approved.

The eating house bonds of J. J. Coffee, were appproved.

### Mr. Westcott's Benefit.

The Chicago Herald thus speaks of W. J. Scanlan who is to appear as "The Irish Minstrel" in Mr. W. H. Westcott's benefit Monday evening:

At the Chicago W. J. Scanlan, as Larry O'Lynn in Fred Marsden's comedy-drama, "The Irish Minstrel," afforded capital entertainment to a thoroughly cheerful and sympathetic house. "The Irish Minstrel" resembles all the numbers of Mr. Scanlan's repertory in that it affords the principal character excellent opportunities for delineation as the loveable side of the Irish character, as well as the rendition of the Irish songs which Mr. Scanlan has made famous, among them the ever popular "Peek-a-boo." An intelligent and harmonious support contributed very much to the success of the piece. Mr. Scanlan sang for an encore the new "Trust to Luck," as well as "The Irish Minstrel," "What's in a Kiss?" "Something for the Babies," "Scanlan's Rose Song," "Over the Mountain," and "My Nellie's Blue Eyes." Several calls before the curtain were responded to before the audience would agree that they had had enough of this song.

The death of Mrs. G. Mead Tonker, of this city, which occurred in Rome, Italy, on Saturday last, has caused much mourning in Newport and New York society, where she was well known and greatly esteemed. Her funeral and interment took place in Rome on Monday.

A leap-year party is to be given in Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday evening by the Union Progressive Literary Union of the Union Congregational church. Every arrangement for a thoroughly pleasant time is being made.

### Half Hour Club.

The meeting of the Half Hour Club, Thursday evening, was well attended. The subject was Henry Clay, and the discussion was opened by Mr. John P. Sanborn. After that came readings by Mr. Henry W. Clarke and Miss Mary E. Wood, singing by Miss Frye, and instrumental music by Miss Clarke and Miss Vose. There were exhibited during the evening an autographic letter of Henry Clay written to the mother of Gov. Van Zandt, which was kindly loaned by the Governor. A bronze medal of H. Clay, being a copy of the celebrated gold medal presented Clay in 1850, by his New York friends. Of the bronze medal only 150 were struck from the same die as the gold medal. This is the property of Alderman Newton, whose father was a lifelong ardent Clay man; also a picture of Clay's residence at Ashland, presented by Henry Clay to the late Alfred Smith. After the literary part of the entertainment was over refreshments were served, after which brief addresses were made by Mr. Thomas Coggeshall, Hon. W. J. Swinburne, Mr. P. J. Galvin and Mr. A. O'D Taylor.

### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

**November Term—Adjourned Session.**

The adjourned session of the November Term of the Court of Common Pleas opened at the State House Monday morning, Justice Tillinghast on the bench. The first case considered was that of State vs. Clarence E. Bryant, and owing to an error in the complaint, it was quashed. In the next case, against the same defendent, for forfeiture of liquors seized, the liquors were ordered destroyed. The liquors seized from Mrs. Nicholson were also ordered destroyed. In the case of State vs. Patrick Waldron, for maintaining a nuisance the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and in the case of forfeiture, against the same defendent, the liquors seized were ordered destroyed. In the case of school District No. 3 of Little Compton vs. Edward W. Howland of Little Compton, the jury returned a verdict for the district. The next case considered was that of Catharine McWilliams vs. Edward W. Livingston for $5000 damages. The jury rendered a verdict for $1000.

The following persons were admitted to citizenship:—Michael Shea, Patrick Hayes, Hugh Ebbitt, Michael Curley, Patrick Coffee, Andrew Bloom, George W. Ritchie, Michael Hussey, Michael Brophy, John T. Reagan and John Sullivan.

### The New G. A. R. Post.

The G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., completed its organization Thursday evening by appointing Jero I. Greene, officer of the day, W. J. Huntington, Sergeant Major, Benj. Easton, Jr., Quartermaster Sergeant, David M. Coggeshall, Jr., Inside Guard, Henry D. Scott, Outside Guard. Nine new members were admitted, and the charter list is now closed and it numbers thirty-four members. There are six applications for membership. The Post voted to hold their meetings hereafter in Odd Fellows hall and will meet on the first and third Tuesdays in each month.

### Real Estate Sales.

Francis DeRuyter Wissmann and wife have quitclaimed to David King, for $1 and other considerations, a lot of land with buildings and improvements on Bellevue avenue.

W. T. Swinburne and others have sold about 8000 square feet of land on State street to Thomas Wilder and wife for $1, etc.

A. P. Baker has sold for the heirs of Alfred Smith and Joseph I. Bailey on Hammond street 4,000 square feet of land to P. J. Fagan; 5005 square feet to Dennis Shanahan, and 4080 square feet to D. J. Buckley, for $1, etc.

Mr. Thomas W. Wood, son of Mr. Andrew T. Wood, reached his twentieth birthday on Tuesday and in the evening some fifty of his many friends gave him a surprise party at his father's residence. He was the recipient of many useful presents and the evening was delightfully spent with music and dancing, social converse and refreshments.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Hazard, the venerable mother of Councilman James S. Hazard, died very suddenly Tuesday morning, at her residence on Prospect Hill street. She was a most estimable lady and will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends. She was in the 76th year of her age.

The town of Jamestown has offered $200 reward for evidence which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the barn of the late Geo. W. Carr on the 9th ult.

At a meeting of Court Pride, A. O. F., of this city, Tuesday evening, Chief Ranger D. G. Roche presented Past Chief Ranger W. H. Young with a Deputy commission, installing him as Deputy High Chief Ranger of that Court.

A well-selected programme of tableaux, readings, dialogues, etc., interspersed with singing, was delightfully rendered at the reading room of St. John's chapel Tuesday evening.


**COAL.**

Just discharged from Schooner James C. Clifford, 606 tons extra Red Ash Coal.

**GARFIELD Coal.**

STOVE, EGG and CHESTNUT of this Celebrated Coal to arrive.

AGENTS FOR NEWPORT.

**Haddock's-Plymouth.**

Best White Ash Coal in this market.

We are exclusive agents for PLYMOUTH W. A. COAL.

**Bennett, Lincoln, Brookside, Lehigh, Wilkesbarre and Bituminous Coal**

Always on hand, and for sale at lowest market quotations.

**Gardiner B. Reynolds & CO.**

Coal carefully prepared and promptly delivered. No extra charge for binning.


### CITY BRIEFS.

**Jottings of Newport and Newporters.**

Mr. E. J. Anderson has been quite ill at his Cottage street residence this week.

The Local Union of Carpenters and Joiners will give a social and dance at Odd Fellows' Hall Monday evening.

A new stable is to be built for Mrs. Gibert on Bellevue avenue, in place of the one destroyed by fire last autumn.

Mrs. J. Vogt Smith has returned from Europe and resumed her duties as teacher of French in our public schools.

President Harwood E Read of the Common Council, has been confined to his house for the past several days by an affection of the eyes.

Councilman Wm. M. Austin entertained his fellow-members of the Merchants Club, and a few invited guests, at an excellent supper Monday evening.

The last in the series of society winter entertainments at Masonic Temple took place Monday evening. It was a domino party and was greatly enjoyed by a large attendance.

E. & A. H. Hayward of this city have rented, through DeBlois, Hunter & Eldridge, their cottage in Middletown, known as "Redwood," to Mrs. Alex. Mitchell of Milwaukee.

Preaching at the First Baptist church by the pastor, Rev. R. P. Tuller, at 10.45 A. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 7 P. M., subject "Example." Preaching at 7.30 P. M.

Mr. John W. Auchincloss of New York will occupy "Rose Vale" on Narragansett avenue again next season. His new villa on the Beatey Hill, so called, will not be ready for occupancy before 1889.

The Masquerade ball given at the Opera House Monday evening, under the auspices of the Newport Liederkranz, proved a grand success in every particular, netting the society about $150.

The steamer Vim, of Providence, which was frozen on Eddy's Marine Railway for about three weeks, was released by the thaw on Monday, and returned to Providence on Tuesday last. Her bottom received an iron sheathing during her detention here.

Mr. W. K. Covell, Jr., is having a three-story addition, 26x65 feet built on the rear of his Thames street block. This will deepen his back store twenty five feet and give Col. Landers an additional floor space of about 625 square feet.

Rhode Island Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., was represented at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in Providence Tuesday by District Deputy Grand Master Henry T. Easton and Past Noble Grands James E. Weaver, Robert M. Pike and Joseph B. Pike.

At the leap year party to be held in Odd Fellows Hall by the ladies of the Union Progressive Literary Association Tuesday evening the 14th inst., the address of welcome will be delivered by Mrs. E. Fayerweather and the oration will be delivered by Rev. A. W. Upshaw. Excellent orchestral music will be furnished, and an elaborate bill of fare be served.

# Poetry.

## "More Than They All."

BY PROF. W. C. RICHARDS.

[Luke xxi. 5.]

The rich men in the treasury cast
Offerings of silver and of gold,
Shekels and rings and drachms fell fast,
And chalices of carving old;
For Greek and Roman, Jew and Gout,
The glorious Temple's tribute swelled;
While at the gate the Master stopped,
And all the votive gifts beheld.

Behind the stately Pharisee,
An ill-clad widow meekly moved;
What could her scanty offering be
To the great Temple which she loved?
With scorn the rich man could not hide,
As from her hand the farthing fell,
His talent swelled his breast with pride,
Her mites inspired a parable.

"More than they all the widow gave,"
The Christ of his deep wisdom said;
And in his words a precept grave
For all the ages may be read.
"More than they all, for they bestowed
Of plenty what they well might spare;
While she, 'neath penury's heavy load,
Surrendered all her living there."

When to the altars of our Lord
We bear our sacred tribute yet,
Less by the gift than by our hoard,
His eyes will gauge our duty's debt;
Shekels of gold may shrink to grains
Into his treasury as they fall;
While a poor widow's hard-earned gains
May win the plaud, "More than they all."
—In Congregationalist.

## Safe.

BY MARIETTA HOLDEN.

Will you go, my beautiful, will you go
To that "better land" of which we hear,
Where never is shed the blinding tear,
And the mists of earth an'er enter in,
Nor sorrow nor pain nor grief nor sin;
But all is pure and bright and fair,
Will you go, my beautiful, there?

Will you go, my beautiful, will you go,
While thine innocent soul is pure and sweet,
And as yet untried are these little feet?
Ere these trusting eyes by tears grow dim,
With these tiny hands unstained by sin,
Beyond all fear of the fowler's snare,
Will you go, my beautiful, there?

Will you go, my beautiful, will you go
To the shining heights where Jesus stands,
With pleading eyes and beckoning hands,
And softly, tenderly, calls to me,
"Suffer the child to come unto me,
For my kingdom I seek these jewels rare,"
Will you go, my beautiful, there?

Will you go, my beautiful, will you go?
O watchful Guardian of the sheep,
The way is hard and rough and steep;
Take thou my wee lamb to thy breast,
*Thou* knowest best; *thou* knowest best;
Within the fold, 'neath the Shepherd's care,
Thou art *safe*, my beautiful, there.

## Slander.

A whisper woke the air;
A soft, light tone, and low;
Yet barbed with shame and woe.
All might it only perish there,
Nor farther go.
But no; a quick and eager ear
Caught up the little moaning sound;
Another voice has breathed it clear,
And so it wandered round
From ear to lip, from lip to ear,
Until it resolved a gentle heart
That throbbed from all the world
Apart, and that it broke.
It was the only heart it found—
The only heart it meant to find
When first its accents woke.
It reached that gentle heart
At last, and that it broke.
Low as it seemed to other ears,
It came a thunder-crash to hers,
That fragile girl, so fair, so gay.
And thus her heart, unused to shame,
Her light and happy heart that beat
With love and hope so fast and sweet,
When first that cruel word it heard,
It fluttered like a frightened bird,
Then shut its wings, and sighed,
And with a silent shudder died.
—Selected.

# Selected Tale.

## HOW A MISER WAS CURED.

Jonas Pray was born stingy. He hid his sweetmeats from his little brothers when he was a child, and enjoyed his pleasures alone when he was a young man.

By the time he was forty he was a rich man; but he lived as plainly as ever, and somehow about this time the first tender feelings he had ever known crept into his heart. He fell in love with a buxom, good tempered young woman, named Sara Woolwich, and offered himself to her. He was not an ill-looking man, and when he chose could make himself agreeable. She liked him and accepted him.

Jonas meant to be liberal to her at first, but after a brief honeymoon of happiness, his old habits resumed their sway; and at last, the second winter of their married life coming on, Sara found that all her remarks about her shabby summer hat had no effect whatever, and that she might wait a long time without having such a thing as a comfortable cloak suggested to her. She had been a poor girl and had no trousseau to speak of; and so she found it necessary to put her pride in her pocket and ask for what she needed.

It was hard enough for a wife to do that, but to be refused was something she had not calculated upon. She knew that her husband had a large bank account, and that there was no reason why she should not be dressed as well as any lady. But when she said playfully, "Jonas, shall I buy myself some winter things to-day? I need a shawl dreadfully," he had answered, "I thought you were too sensible a woman to run after the fashions, Sara. I'm sure you have very decent things that you might wear a long time yet."

"That shows how much men know," Sara answered, determined to be pleasant and not to show that she was hurt; "you would not like your wife to look shabby, Jonas?"

"Well, no," said Jonas; "but, really, Sara, money is so scarce just now. Don't you think you might make what you have do a little longer?"

"How much longer?" she asked, quietly.

"Oh, I don't know," replied Jonas. "I had an aunt who left me something when she died, who wore the same shawl and bonnet sixteen years, and boasted of it too!"

His wife looked at him and said nothing.

"Economy is a great thing, Sara," said Jonas, uneasily. It would be a dreadful thing to die in the poor-house, you know, and you don't care for other people's admiration, do you, Sara, when you know your husband likes you just as well in your well-saved clothes? We won't call them shabby, Sara, only well-saved."

"Call them what you please, Jonas, they merit both epithets."

She sat quietly for a while with her hands folded on the table before her. Her temper was rising fast, but she had sense enough to control it.

A miser is the victim of a vice that masters him as the drunkard's does him. Jonas was ashamed of himself, as he spoke, and she knew it. As she looked at him a little while grief came instead of anger. There was so much that was good about Jonas. It was terrible to see this canker creeping over it all, to see the pinched lines about his mouth—the strange anxious look in his eyes. Poor Sara remembered stories she had read of misers; how they starved themselves while they counted their gold; how some of them died in the dark to save candles; and how, through a long illness, one of the wealthiest of these men refused to have a pillow brought to him, or even a little saucepan in which to heat his porridge.

These? How could she tell? Once or twice of late he had found fault with the amount used, and moaned over his butcher's bill. But men generally did something of this sort, she had heard, and men knew nothing about dress. She arose softly and went out of the room, and brought back her shawl and bonnet and placed them before him on the table.

"Jonas, dear," she said, "I don't want to be unreasonable; look at these, see how shabby they are. They were nice when we were married, but they were cheap, and cheap things fade so. I have made everything I had for two years. I did not like to ask for clothes. You know you gave me two pairs of gloves in our honeymoon; I have them still."

"What a good, careful girl," said Jonas, caressing her dark hair, as she came and sat on a low stool beside him.

"Yes, I have been careful, it is my nature to be careful," answered Sara. "Few rich men's wives would have done so much. Now look at these things, my dear."

Jonas looked. There came a time, afterward, when it seemed to him that the faded tint of that shawl, its dingy palm-leaves of yellow-brown, and the crushed flowers and shabby ribbon of the bonnet, had been sewed into his brain. He looked at them long and lingeringly. He knew that his wife was reasonable, and that the things were, and long had been, unfit for her to wear. But his money tugged at his heart strings.

"Suppose you wear them just one winter more," he said, "just once."

"The shawl is very thin," she answered, "and I shall catch cold again, as I did last winter."

"Poor girl!" he murmured softly, and looked toward the desk where his check-book lay. But the grip of the fiend that rules a miser's soul nipped him sorely as he did so.

"They wear sacks a good deal, Sara, don't they?" he asked.

"Oh, they are very fashionable," replied his wife.

"Then couldn't you make one of that old billiard cloth that is in the trunk-room? My poor mother bought it at auction, and she meant to use it for a coverlet; but it's a very pretty green—don't you think so, Sara? and such material?"

There is a limit to woman's patience; this suggestion measures Sara's. She started to her feet and gathering up her bonnet and shawl, walked out of the room. After she had gone, Jonas really looked at his check book, and for at least two minutes contemplated drawing a check, and telling his wife he had only been teasing her. But he could not bring himself to do it.

After a while his wife looked into the room with her old bonnet on, and her old shawl about her shoulders, and said:

"Jonas, I am going to spend the day with my sister-in-law, but I shall be home before dinner-time."

"I hope you will enjoy yourself, my dear," he answered.

He saw her eyes were heavy with weeping, and looked away, ashamed of himself. Then he betook himself to his office where he ground out his money, and during the day compromised with himself. He would do no extravagant thing; but when he went home he would give his wife what was necessary. And, after all, as he said to himself, it would have been better if he had done it at first. He had grieved her, and she was the only thing he loved on earth.

He went home earlier than usual that evening, to make what amends his soul would consent to; and, as he walked briskly along, being light upon his feet—for whoever heard of a miser growing fat?—he thought he would never again bring tears to those good, kind eyes. Never, never again, never again, and then—but what was that crowd? People was coming his way, looking backward as they came—men, boys, women, all the riff-raff that accident, quarrel, or arrest will collect in the city of New York. And now he has got in the midst of the throng and close to four policemen, who, with set faces, were bearing between them a stretcher on which lay a human form. It was covered with a shawl. Jonas looked. Oh, heavens; he knew the pattern of that shawl! Only a few hours before, its dingy palm-leaves of yellow-brown, its faded fringe, its shabby brown centre, had been spread before him. It was his wife's shawl.

"Stop—stop—stop!" he cried. "Let me see her—let me see her!"

"Do you know her?" asked a policeman.

"Let me see her face," said Jonas, growing so faint that a kindly man hard by supported him by the arm.

"You would not know her face; a telegraph pole fell on her, it's crushed all out of shape," replied the policeman. "But shawls are alike. Keep up your courage. I do not think this is any relation of yours; she's too shabby. Look at her shoes; see here; this is her bonnet; you don't know that?"

He held up the bonnet. It was crushed entirely out of shape, but Jonas knew it, the streaked ribbon, and a flower among the other flowers had lost its petals. He had fingered it as it lay on the table beside him.

"Yes, I know it," he cried. "It's Sara! It's my wife!"

Then he pulled away the shawl from the crushed face and fainted outright. Just as his senses left him he heard some one say: "His wife! Why, I thought she was a beggar!"

And another answered: "Like enough—they call him a miser. I know him, his name is Jonas Pray."

They carried the poor woman home to Jonas' house, helping him to follow as he became himself. She was laid upon her bed, and there was a coroner's inquest, and then women prepared her body for burial, talking among themselves of the shame it was that she, a rich man's wife, should be so clad, and then there was a pause, that he might be alone with her if he would.

Before the time came he had a cab called and went out in it. He was driven to a large dry-goods store, where he asked to see the manager, and was shown to his office.

The manager found him there, a pale, miserable object, trembling and faint, as one in deep illness. "He has come to beg," thought the manager; and his "what can I do for you?" was curt. But Jonas cared nothing for any one's manner now. He answered sadly:

"I want to buy a shawl."

"A salesman will attend to you, sir," said the manager.

"No," returned Jonas, "I am too ill, too broken, to talk to a salesman. I can trust you. I want the costliest shawl you have."

"A madman!" thought the manager. "Our costliest is $1500," he said, repressing a smile.

"Have it put up for me," said Jonas.

"Certainly mad, said the manager to himself.

But Jonas had taken a check from his breast, and with trembling hand was filling up the blanks. The manager looked it over carefully. "Jonas Pray," he said, more respectfully.—Then it flashed upon him that he had read in the paper of a fatal accident to this man's wife. It was a strange proceeding altogether. Secretly he called others to look at his customer. One knew him—financially he was all right.

"And the rest is none of our business," concluded the manager, as he saw the bundle of splendor carried down stairs after Jonas Pray. "They spoke of him as a miser in the paper. That's a pretty purchase for a miser."

Meanwhile, Jonas drove home.—From the door floated long streamers of black crape. No sweet face smiled a greeting. Within all was hushed. Carrying the shawl under his arm, he went up stairs to the darkened room, where, under the straight folds of white drapery, seemed to lie the sorrow of the house. A watcher sat there. He sent her away. Then, alone in the room, he knelt down upon the floor beside the coffin.

"Sara," he said, "Sara, can you hear me? I loved you, Sara, but I was such a miser—such a miser! I've bought you a shawl at last. Oh, Sara! Sara! I've paid as much as I could for it, my dear; you shall be wrapped in it in your coffin—"

But at that instant a voice cried:

"Oh, Jonas! Jonas, dear! O, my poor Jonas!"

And turning, he saw his wife, either in the spirit or the flesh, standing before him. His knees trembled under him. He cried to heaven to protect him. But the figure came closer. It was no ghost, but a living woman. She took him in her arms.

"Oh, how ill you look!" she said. "And it was all my fault. I went to sister-in-law's, and there, in a pet—oh, I was angry, Jonas—I gave away my dress, my shawl, and my bonnet, to a beggar-woman, and vowed to sit in one of my sister's dressing-gowns until you gave me decent clothes to come home in. And the poor woman was killed two hours afterward; and I never knew that she had been taken for me until this morning. Oh! such a dirty creature, the paper described her. And for a little while I was glad you had a fright; but I am sorry now that I was glad."

For an answer he picked up the costly shawl and wrapped it about her, and took her folded in it like a mummy, to his heart again. "The miser is dead," he said, "but Jonas Pray will show his wife how he can cherish her."

He did; and if, ever afterward, Sara detected symptoms of a relapse, all she had to do was to wrap herself in the wonderful shawl. The sight of it inevitably recalled the moment when, in agony of soul, he realized how little, after all, is the value of money. He may, indeed, love his money yet; but he knows that he loves his Sara more. [Demorest.

## A Hired Girl's Ideas.

"A good deal has been put in the Eagle about hired girls. I have now lived three years as a maid in a good family, and I ought to know a little about it. Before I hired out I worked in a factory, where I made $6 a week, nearly as much as my father earned who worked for the Reading water department. He got $1.25 a day but did not have steady work in winter, and he had to stop off when it rained.

"Well, to make a long story short, I wanted a better home. My younger sisters got of age and could help mother do the work. I got a good chance to hire out and was paid $3 a week. Of course, I could do all kinds of housework, cook, wash, iron, bake, scrub, go to market, anything and everything, even to tending the heater in the cellar. Many girls said I was foolish to be dishwasher and a drudge, but I told them they were silly. I have now been hired out 3 years, and I find I have better clothes than I ever had before; my home is all my heart can wish; I can go out any night I please, but I have no business out more than one or two evenings a week; I only have one boss, and that is the mistress; no one else gives me orders; she gives me underclothing, house shoes, trimmings and many other little presents. On holidays she always remembers me. I am healthy and stout, and eat the same food as the family gets. I could eat with the family, but I know my place and eat in the kitchen. We have a half grown girl who gets her board and clothes. She eats and sleeps with me. I am teaching her all my ways. One of these days I may get married, and by that time the girl will be big enough to take my place. I have a beau, but I do not bring him in the house. Sometimes we meet at my mother's or at my sister's. He brings me home from church and other places when I am out. If I were a mistress I would not allow any courting in my house. My board is worth $3.50 a week, that's a sure thing. My wages are $3 a week, paid to me every Saturday. That's $6.50. Now the clothes and presents I get average $1 a week the year around, so that I get $7.50 a week anyhow. I have worked all the year; there is no factory to stop; no strike, no repairs, no falling off in orders. I always have work; always have good company; I learn something every day and find I am much more of a lady now than I ever was before. Beside I know all about nice housekeeping which I learned from my mistress. I have been going to school, you might say, and in every way I am much better off; far better than any factory girl I know. Of course, I know every hired girl don't get $3 a week, but that is their own fault. They must learn. If they get $1.50 a week they must stir about and try to work more and better, and in that way they can build themselves up, and improve, so that higher wages will be paid to them. I don't sit in the parlor because I am not allowed to and don't want to. That is not my place. If I have no work, I go to my room and do my own sewing. Two weeks ago I bought a building lot on the outskirts and paid for it cash. My advice to the girls is, to hire out instead of going into a store or factory. Many more hired girls get husbands than store girls. Young men don't want store girls for their wives. They want women who know how to run a house. That is, sensible men do, and any others are no good."

## Throwing a Shoe After the Bride.

The custom of throwing one or more old shoes after the bride or groom either when they go to church to be married or when they start on their wedding journey is so old the memory of man stretches not back to its beginning. Some think it represents an assault and is a lingering trace of the custom among savage nations of carrying away the bride by violence; others think that it is a relic of the ancient law of exchange or purchase, and that it formerly implied the surrender by the parents of all dominion or authority over their daughter. It has a likeness to a Jewish custom mentioned in the Bible. Thus, in Deuteronomy we read that when the brother of a dead man refused to marry his widow she asserted her independence of him by "loosing his shoe." Also, in Ruth, when the kinsman of Boaz gave up his claim to the inheritance of Ruth and to Ruth also, he indicated his assent by plucking off his shoe and giving it to Boaz. It was also the custom of the Middle Ages to place the husband's shoe on the head of the nuptial couch, in token of his denomination.—[Lippincott's Magazine.

## Knowing Our Friends in Heaven

BY T. L. CUYLER, D. D.

There is not enough in the Bible about heaven to satisfy our curiosity, but there is quite enough to satisfy a reasonable faith. It is certainly more than a happy condition of glorified spirits. It is a holy place. Such expressions as "a city with foundations," a "building" or structure of God, and a "habitation," all point to a definite locality. Certain characteristics of the abode of the blessed are clearly indicated. A rest that remaineth for people of God. No sin can penetrate it, or anything whatever defileth it. Neither shall any of its inhabitants suffer from sickness or pain. Knowledge shall be commensurate with the enlarged powers of the glorified soul. We shall know even as we are known. Companionship with the spirits of the just made perfect will furnish endless variety and unbroken harmony of social intercourse. Above all, we shall see God, and not die. These are among the most distinct truths which the Scriptures reveal concerning that Jerusalem the Golden, whose walls are like unto precious stones, and whose gates to orient pearls. For whom is this celestial habitation prepared? For beings of other worlds, or for those occupants of this globe whom Jesus hath redeemed unto Himself? Certainly the latter. Christ said to His disciples, "I go to prepare a place for you." Where He is, He desires that His own shall be also. The occupants of heaven shall be those who were once occupants of this sinful earth. The transfer from earth to heaven does not, according to the only Book which reveals heaven, destroy personal identity. On the contrary God's word assumes continually that this identity will be preserved. The same living organism, the same characteristics which made the patriarch Abraham a different man from everybody else in Chaldea, will make Abraham a different person from any one else in heaven. These physical and mental traits enabled neighbors in "Ur" to recognize him. He has carried with him into the eternal world also such personal characteristics, that he is recognizable there. According to Christ's statement, the rich man "saw Lazarus in Abraham's bosom.

He also declared that the righteous will yet sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in that celestial kingdom.—Paul before the throne is, and inevitably must be, the identical Paul who preached at Athens and was martyred at Rome. When he longed to "depart and be with Christ" he expected to be not somebody else, but the same individual. Moses died fifteen centuries before the advent of Jesus Christ. Yet there was a personality still existing, who appeared at the time of Christ's transfiguration on the mount, and who was addressed by him as Moses. The prophet Elijah, who had died seven hundred years before was there also. When the great apostle speaks of his Thessalonian converts as his "glory and joy in the presence of the Lord Jesus Christ," he assuredly expected to meet the same persons in heaven that he had labored with in Thessalonica. If they were not the same people, and if he could not meet them there how could they be to him a "crown" or a "joy?" If identity is preserved in eternity, will the faculty of memory also survive the grave? Undoubtedly it will. The obliteration of memory would amount to a partial destruction of the individual. It would remove some of heaven's richest enjoyments. If I cannot remember what my Redeemer has done and suffered for me, how can I join the ever "new song" of grateful praise before His throne?

Put now together these two facts: 1, personal identity is not lost in eternity; and 2, memory remains also unimpaired. It follows inevitably that we shall know each other in heaven. When David cried out over his dead boy, "I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me?" that bereaved father expected to meet again the child whose spirit had flown home to God. Certainly we shall not be more stupid in heaven than we are on earth. If I could recognize such a person as Chalmers in his pulpit, I cannot fail to recognize that same servant of God in his celestial apparelling. Martin Luther in his "Table Talks," makes much of this intercourse with father and mother and kindred in the heavenly home. Sharp, unpoetic old Dr. Emmons used to say, "I hope to have some talk with the Apostle Paul in heaven." And who of us would not experience a fearful shock, even mid the hallelujah raptures of Paradise, if the sweet affection of kinship were to be obliterated forever? Surely God would not so punish those whom he loves to bless.

Oh! then what raptured greetings,
On heaven's happy shore;
What knitting severed friendships up,
Where partings are no more!

## A Home for Young Women.

The society, which commenced work with but thirty-one members, now numbers two hundred and two active members and one hundred and three associate, the latter being those who are unable to do active work, but who aid the society by an annual contribution of not less than five dollars.

In fifteen years the work grew to such proportions that it became necessary to have larger facilities for usefulness. Thousands of self-supporting women came to its doors to seek both temporal and spiritual aid. Its class rooms were not only full, but overflowing. The employment rooms were pressed beyond their utmost capacity, and it was finally decided that the increased work demanded more commodious quarters.

Twenty-five thousand dollars was immediately subscribed, and the work of demolishing the old structure was commenced. A house on East Twelfth street was leased for fifteen months, so that the work should suffer no interruption, and here the greater part of the work was carried on until the completion of the new building.

The plan of the members was to have their association hall built free of debt. To do this $125,000 was needed. Various plans for raising this were suggested, and it was finally decided that the best way to get it was to ask for it.—The result proved the wisdom of their course, for before January, 1886, $60,000 was collected, and in a very short time not only was the remaining $45,000 paid in, but enough more to completely furnish the house, to equip it with all appliances for work, and to leave a surplus of $10,000 for future alterations.

The new building is a worthy monument to the brave and noble-hearted women who exerted all their power in order that the self-supporting women of New York might enjoy more advantages, and might be enabled to better their condition of life.

The structure is of rough brown stone and brick, five stories high, and elegant and artistic in its every detail. It is adapted to every known want of the society, and shows throughout a careful foresight and knowledge of the requirements, both present and future, of the different branches of the organization.—[From "The Young Women's Christian Association of the city of New York," by Beatrice Presswood King, in "Woman," February, 1888.

## Geological Architecture.

A curious effect of the wear and tear to which the earth's crust is ever being subjected is exhibited in the singularly-capped pinnacles existing on the South River in the Wahsatch Mountains. There are hundreds of these slender pillars, ranging in height from forty to four hundred feet, most of them crowned by large caps of stone. They are not works of human art, as might almost be imagined, but are the memorial monuments of the once rounded hills, from which they have been cut by the action of air and water. These pinnacles alone remain of some square miles of solid rock, which has been washed away to a depth of four hundred feet. The greater hardness of the surface has caused it to resist erosion more than the underlying rock, thus leaving the huge stone caps perched high in the air on the points of the thin columns. At one point, while this carving process has been going on, a thin wall of rock was penetrated, leaving a lofty natural bridge or arch, which adds to the picturesqueness of a remarkable landscape.

## Nationality in Beards.

An observant friend who had been examining a collection of faces representing a large number of the public men in the United States, made the following general conclusions in regard to national types in the cutting of the beard, which contains more than a grain of truth: "The simple mustache, with the rest of the face clean shaven, is the prevailing American type," he said. "The old-time Yankee chin whisker, like that of the traditional Uncle Sam, is no longer the national cut. In the same way the old French type of the imperial, or heavy mustache and long goatee, has given way in France to the present type of a close-cut full beard trimmed to double points on the chin. The German and Russian national types are heavy, full beards, parted at the middle of the chin. The English type is a small, short-cropped mustache, with small square side growths. The general South European type of Spain or Italy is either an entirely clear-shaven face, or else a very small mustache and goatee, crowded close about the mouth."—[Boston Advertiser.

## Where Mr. Gifford Found His Dog.

Three or four years ago Addison Gifford, residing at North Rochester, while hunting in that section, lost a dog. The dog ran across a fox, gave chase, and while leading Reynard a hard life got lost. A short time ago Mr. Gifford again went on a gunning expedition, taking with him another dog that is something on the scent. He was not out long before a fox was raised, which was driven to a hole. Mr. Gifford commenced to dig. He had not proceeded far in this work when to his astonishment he unearthed the skeleton of what looked like a dog, and upon investigation it was found to be the dog he had lost as above described. The collar which the dog had worn settled the matter beyond dispute. The dog in chasing the fox had followed into the hole, and in digging had thrown the dirt behind him until he buried himself alive.—[New Bedford Standard.

## To Restore Soiled Steel Engravings.

Lay the engraving on a plate of glass a few inches larger than the picture, then pour distilled water over the same to the height of a line and let it soak for a few hours; then pour off the water and renew the process several times, after which allow the water to drip off well and pour Eau de Javelle upon the picture and allow the same to work upon it for not more than one quarter of an hour. After this rinse the picture off with distilled water, and repeat the treatment with Eau de Javelle according to desire. Now rinse the picture with a thin solution of hyposulphite of soda and then an abundance of fresh water, after which set the glass and picture upright on a sheet of blotting paper and allow the water to drip off until the picture is dry. Of course, great care must be taken if the process of bleaching is to be a complete success.

In one of his alleged sermons at Kansas City last week, Sam Jones was slangwhanging away on the subject of dress. "How you women twist and squeeze your bodies to please society," he said. "I never heard of a woman that did not have corns. If there is one here I would like to have her picture." To his astonishment a young, good-looking sister in one of the front pews promptly rose to her corniless feet, while the other women clapped their hands and giggled. Sam blushed, mopped his face with his handkerchief, and finally stammered out; "Well, thank God, in forty years of observation I have found one woman who does not have corns. I will be much obliged if she will furnish me with her picture."

During the past three years 133 persons have lost their lives on grade crossings in the city of Philadelphia. Forty-one perished in these death-traps last year. The Inquirer says: "Through the heart of the second city in population and the first in acre in the country run incessantly, at all hours of the day and night, trains of steam cars over rails laid in every portion of the municipality, with utterly inadequate protection against accidents or terrible disaster—in fact, inviting and causing them."

Politician—I hear you said I was no gentleman.

Friend—Yes, I believe I did.

Politician—Well, why did you do it?

Friend—I think somebody asked me what business you were in, and, of course, I had to tell him.


The American Indian has begun to smoke the cigarette of the pale face, and his last claim to the sympathy and respect of mankind has gone.

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Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. C. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar.**

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 102 Fulton Street, N. Y.

JOHNSON'S FOR INTERNAL —AND— EXTERNAL USE

ANODYNE

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an Illustrated Pamphlet containing information of very great value. Everybody should have this book and those who send for it will ever after thank their lucky stars. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 35 cts.; 6 bottles, $2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 3110, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

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SEASIDE MARKET,

292 THAMES., Near Post Office.

W. S. LAWTON, - - - Proprietor.

DEALER IN

Choice Meats, Poultry, Game

Congues, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Eggs, Butter, Vegetables, and everything for a First-Class Market to be. Families Supplied and Orders called for Daily by Responsible Men. Goods promptly delivered. Agent for J. & J. Darlington Philadelphia Butter. Connected by Telephone.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,

—DEALERS IN—

COAL Coal & Wood,

PERRY MILL WF., 341 THAMES ST.

A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY WILL OBTAIN MUCH USEFUL INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y.

Its central position and close connection with Eastern Lines at Chicago and continuous lines at terminal points West, Northwest and Southwest, make it the true mid-link in that transcontinental chain of steel which unites the Atlantic and Pacific. Its main lins and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron, St. Joseph and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown and Sioux Falls, in Dakota, and many other prosperous towns and cities. It also offers CHOICE OF ROUTES to and from the Pacific Coast and intermediate points, making all transfers in Union Depots. Fast Trains of fine DAY COACHES, elegant DINING CARS, magnificent PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS and between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City) restful RECLINING CHAIR CARS, seats FREE to holders of through first class tickets.

SAFE

THE CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R'Y

(GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE)

Extends west and southwest from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Fairbury, Nelson, Horton, Topeka, Herington, Hutchinson, Wichita, Caldwell, and all points in southern Nebraska. Interior Kansas and beyond. Entire passenger equipment of the celebrated Pullman manufacture. Solidly ballasted track of heavy steel rail. Iron and stone bridges. All safety appliances and modern improvements. Commodious, well built stations. Celerity, certainty, comfort and luxury assured.

SPEEDY

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

Is the favorite between Chicago, Rock Island, Atchison, Kansas City, and Minneapolis and St. Paul. The tourist route to all Northern Summer Resorts. The Watertown Branch traverses the most productive lands of the great "wheat and dairy belt" of Northern Iowa, Southwestern Minnesota and East-Central Dakota.

The short line, via Seneca and Kankakee, offers superior facilities to travel between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

RELIABLE

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or any desired information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Canada, or address

E. ST. JOHN, General Manager. CHICAGO, ILL. E. A. HOLBROOK, Gen'l Ticket & Pass'r Agt.

James U. Cooper,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

3 MILL STREET.

*PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL & SIGN PAINTING GLAZING and GRAINING. SPECIAL ATTENTION given to KALSOMINING.*

NEWPORT HARD WAX POLISH.

☞Orders left for W. E. B. Hayman, artist and decorator, will receive prompt attention.

CENTRAL MARKET.

is always provided with the very best quality of

Fresh and Salt Beef, Pork, Veal Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, Ham Pigs' Feet, Tripe, Etc., and Vegetables of all kinds in their Season.

George M. Hazard, Proprietor.

92 BROADWAY,

Prepared Coke

An excellent Summer fuel.
Kindles quickly and
Makes an intense fire,
Especially good for open grates.
Cleanly, convenient and economical.
Delivered anywhere within the city part of the city.

Leave orders at either office

181 THAMES ST.

—OR—

557 THAMES ST.

THIS IS THE SEASON

When you can secure especial bargains in common or unprepared coke when taken in quantities of one hundred bushels and upwards at the Works. For terms apply at either office.

THE NEWPORT

Gas Light Co.

## Traveler's Directory.

# Fall River Line

FARES REDUCED.

## New York, $2.

For Special Limited Tickets.
Reduction To All Other Points.

Steamers Bristol and Providence in commission: Leave Newport daily, Sundays excepted, at 9 P. M. Due in New York at about 7.30 A. M. Connection by annex boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.
Sunday trips will be resumed early in April, 1888.

RETURNING leave New York from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray St., at 4.30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, touching at Newport at about 3.30 A. M. Steam heat in staterooms. An orchestra on each steamer.
J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport.

## Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

Carrying United States Mail.

## Direct Route from Newport —TO— New York & Providence.

### WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

## Steamer Eolus

Will commence Monday, November 7, 1887, leaving Newport three times daily (Sundays excepted.)

9.30 A. M.—For Providence and Boston, due in Providence at 9.15 A. M., Boston 10.50 A. M., also for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, New Haven and New York, due in New York at 3.30 P. M.

10.30 A. M.—For New York by New York Express, with Drawing Room Cars from Wickford Junction, stopping at Kingston, Stonington, New London, Saybrook, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk and Stamford. Due in New York at 4.58 P. M. Also due in Providence at 12.15 P. M., and Boston at 1.40 P. M.

4.15 P. M.—For New York, connecting with train leaving Providence at 5 10 P. M., and due in New York at 11.00 P. M.; also Providence and Boston by 1 P. M. Fast Express from New York, due in Providence at 5.55 P. M. and Boston at 7.05 P. M.

Leaving Wickford Landing, Connects with Trains from New York and Providence, as follows:

8.55 A. M.—Connecting with train leaving Providence at 8.00 A. M. and New London at 7.15 A. M.; due in Newport at 9.55 A. M.

3.25 P. M.—Connecting with Express Train leaving New York at 8.00 A. M., with Drawing Room Cars to Wickford Junction; also with train leaving Providence at 12.30 P. M., due in Newport at 2.25 P. M.

6.50 P. M.—Connecting with train leaving New York at 1.00 P. M. and Providence 5.10 P. M., due in Newport at 6.50 P. M.

Connection from Newport for Providence and Boston, as follows: 7.30 and 10.20 A. M. 4.15 P. M. From Providence for Newport at 8.00 A. M., 12.30 and 5.10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points South and West.
J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Providence.
O. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

## Old Colony Railroad.

### WEEK-DAY TRAINS.

ON and after Monday, Oct. 17th, 1887, trains will leave Newport, week days, for Boston 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN 5.50, 8.30, 11.40, A. M., 3.40, 4.45, *6.00 P. M. Trains from Boston are due at Newport at 9.09, 11.15 A. M., 2.20, 5.55, 8.15 P. M. For Portsmouth Grove, †7.35, †10.20, A. M., †2.55 P. M. RETURN, †8.47, †11.02 A. M., †2.07, †5.42, †7.52 P. M. For Coal Mines, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. RETURN, 8.42, 10.57 A. M., 2.03, 5.38, 7.42 P. M. Bristol Ferry, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.30, 10.53 A. M., 1.59, 5.34, 7.29, P. M. Tiverton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.31, 10.48 A. M., 1.54, 5.29, 7.15, P. M. Fall River, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 8.23, 10.38 A. M., 1.44, 5.10, 6.53 P. M. Taunton, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, (Central Station) 7.20, 9.54 A. M., 1.00, 6.06, *6.56 P. M.; (Dean Street), 4.43 P. M. Middleboro, 7.35, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. RETURN, 6.35, 9.34 A. M. 3.35, *6.02 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.35 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 2.55 P. M. New Bedford, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M.; Return (Pearl Street) 5.05, 9.00, 10.55 A. M., 3.35, *5.55 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations on Northern Division, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.35 A. M. 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 7.35 A. M. Nantucket, 7.35 A. M. Providence, 7.35, 10.20 A. M., 5.15 P. M. RETURN 7.30, 9.35 A. M., 12.40, 4.15, P. M.

Sunday trains leave Newport for Tiverton Fall River, Taunton, Middleboro, Bridgewater, Brockton, Holbrook, So. Braintree, New Bedford and Boston at 6.30 P. M. Leaves Boston at 4.45 A. M.
*Boat from Fall River.
†Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.
J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Manager, Boston.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Boston.
J. H. FRENCH, Div. Sup't. Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't Newport.

## On and After Wednesday, Noe. 16, '87,

# Str. CONANICUT

Will run as follows:

| LEAVE JAMESTOWN | LEAVE NEWPORT |
|---|---|
| 6.15 A. M. | 6.45 A. M. |
| 8.15 " | 9.30 " |
| 10.45 " | 12.00 M. |
| 1.30 P. M. | 2.45 P. M. |
| 3.30 " | 4.15 " |
| 5.00 " | 6.00 " |

Or on arrival of Providence boat.

SUNDAYS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9.45 A. M. | 10.15 A. M. |
| 4.00 P. M. | 4.30 P. M. |


# CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

—FOR—

## GENTLEMEN.

SMOKING SETS,
CIGAR CASES,
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
CIGAR TUBES,
SMALL BOXES OF
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC
Cigars,

Suitable for presents. Call and examine.

J. D. Richardson & Co.
306 Thames Street,
Opp. Post Office.

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ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER.

Old Pictures copied and enlarged to any size. Crayon and Pastel Work a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NO. 195 THAMES STREET.

THE BEST PLACE
In the city to get your
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Programmes, Circulars, &c.,
Printed is at the
MERCURY OFFICE.


## Banking and Insurance.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

### SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., January 31st, 1888.

THE TRUSTEES of this institution have declared a semi-annual dividend on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable on and after this date.
WILLIAM H. SHERMAN, Treasurer.
1-21

### Island Savings Bank.

50TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of five per cent, per annum on all deposits (entitled thereto) will be paid on and after January 16, 1888, in accordance with the by-laws.
STEPHEN H. NORMAN,
Newport, Jan. 14, 1888. Treasurer.


# PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[Incorporated A. D. 1800.]

CASH ASSETS - $180,000.

This Company has paid the people of Rhode Island more than $500,000 in losses promptly in and satisfactory settlements.
It insures against both fire and lightning, has a liberal form of policy and furnishes the best insurance at the least cost.
H. R. BARKER, President.
H. C. WATERS, Secretary.
Home Office: 45 WESTMINSTER ST., PROVIDENCE R. I.
Agent at
NEWPORT, R. I. - HENRY BULL, JR.

8 PER CENT. First Mortgages in Kansas. During the next 90 days we shall give our customers 8 per cent on any money they may send us for investments we have for sale. We have on hand First Mortgages and applications for money upon first mortgage loans, mostly upon 160 acre farms, amounts ranging from $250 to $500. We have also mortgages rang ng in amounts $1000 to $20,000 at 7 per cent. which we offer. How much money can you furnish us for these loans? They are A 1 security. The stringency in the money market enables us to cut down amounts applied for in each case to an amount that is safe beyond a doubt. Now is the time to get a nice line of small gilt edge loans. Write for our New Investor's Guide. Remit with advice to JOHN D. KNOX & CO., Investment Bankers and Loan Agents, Topeka, Kan.
Boston Office: Room 24, No. 36 Bromfield St

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WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

Rail Road Stocks in Fractional Lots bought and sold upon an entirely new plan, the distinctive feature being Customers Never Incur a Loss. Small margin only required. Send for explanatory circular and first class references.
S. W. POLLARD, Stock Broker,
41 Broadway, N. Y. City.

TO VIOLINISTS! "The Violin's Electric Indicator." A Scientific Instrument just invented. This Instrument instantly gives the exact spot to place the fingers upon the strings in every musical signature, and higher positions of the hand. You can play correct in any key without a knowledge of music. All should see it. Price four dollars. Sent C. O. D. by express to be examined upon the guarantee of your Ex. Agt. that it will be returned free if not taken, or sent by mail upon receipt of price. Give your Express Co. address.
CHAS. F. ROGERS, Rock Glen, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

DR. PARKER'S COUGH BALSAM
CURES
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness and all Pulmonary Affections. It is the best in the World. Depot wanted from which to advertise in every city and town in this state. On application a sample of this Wonderful Remedy will be sent free of charge. Address WEISMANN & MUELLENBACH,
No. 9 Bible House, New York City.

# I. W. Briskham Jackson
## PORTRAIT and Landscape Photographer,
No. 6 Equality Park,
NEWPORT, R. I.


## THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance Creating a Permanent Board of Overseers of the City Asylum for the Poor.

*It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:*

SECTION 1. The Overseers of the Poor, of said city, (annually elected by the City Council), the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Common Council, shall, by virtue of their election to said offices for the time being, constitute a permanent Board of Overseers for the government of the City Asylum for the Poor. Said Board shall have entire charge and direction of the Asylum and its inmates, and the superintendence and control of all officers elected or appointed for or over the same; with power to make and enforce such lawful rules and regulations as they may see fit, subject to approval by the City Council in its discretion.

SECTION 2. Said Board shall annually elect a Chairman and a Secretary, and the Secretary may be from their own number or otherwise, as they shall see fit.

SECTION 3. All ordinances and parts of ordinances heretofore passed in relation to the government of said City Asylum are hereby repealed, and this ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed January 24, 1888.]
A true copy. Witness:
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
January 28, 1888. City Clerk.

## THE CITY OF NEWPORT

An Ordinance in Amendment of "An Ordinance in Amendment of and in Addition to Chapter 4 of "An Ordinance Comprising the Ordinances of the City of Newport."

*It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport, as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 1 of said ordinance in amendment of and in addition to said Chapter 4, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the word "fifty" and substituting therefor the word "sixty," so that hereafter the salary of the Clerk to the Highway Department shall be sixty dollars per month; and this ordinance shall take effect immediately.

[Passed January 24, 1888.]
A true copy. Witness:
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
January 28, 1888. City Clerk.


7% SAFEST OF ALL INVESTMENTS. 8%
W. B. CLARK & Co., of MINNEAPOLIS, offer *First Mortgages on Farms in Minnesota and Dakota* in amounts of $300 and upwards; interest from 7 to 8 per cent. *Mortgages on Minneapolis City Property*, interest 7 per cent. Fifteen years' experience.
*Send to Boston office for Pamphlet* and references before you invest elsewhere.
GEORGE WALLACE, Agent, 19 Milk Street, Room 41, Boston.

ASTHMA CURED
GERMAN ASTHMA CURE
Instantly relieves the most violent attack, and insures comfortable sleep. NO WAITING for RESULTS. Being used by inhalation its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is the result in all curable cases. A single trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c and $1.00 of any druggist, or by mail. Sample Free for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

# SKIN SCALP BLOOD

Having been a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg, and having been cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when all other methods and remedies failed, I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several doctors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John Finlay (to whom I shall ever feel grateful), spoke to me about CUTICURA, and I consented to give them a trial with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings sprang from of any one in the State. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to druggist John P. Finlay and Dr. D. C. Montgomery, both of this place, and to Dr. Smith, of Lake Lee, Miss.
ALEXANDER BEACH, Greenville, Miss.
Mr. Beach used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, at our request, with results as above stated.
A. B. FINLAY & CO., Druggists.

SAVED MY MOTHER'S LIFE.

Ever since I can remember, my mother has suffered from a milk leg. Nothing would do her any good. She had the best medical talent, but they all did her no good. She suffered with her leg for thirty years and never knew a well day. She would have to sit up half the night, holding up her leg and moaning. She had no peace. She used all the best known remedies in the country without effect. I asked her to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES. Got her a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and she took it, and has taken in all six or seven bottles, and now she is a well woman to-day. Her leg is entirely healed, and her health was never better. She can go out every day, something she has not done in ten years, so you see I cannot help stating to you about your wonderful CUTICURA REMEDIES. You have saved my mother's life. I cannot find words to express my gratitude. I have advertised your CUTICURA REMEDIES far and near.
EDWARD LUEDER, 1605 Broadway, N. Y.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood diseases from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

## Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH will afford *instantaneous relief.*

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvellous curative power of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application.—It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER; price, $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

## PAINS and WEAKNESSES

OF FEMALES

Instantly relieved by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new, most agreeable, instantaneous and infallible pain-killing plaster, especially adapted to relieve Female Pains and Weaknesses. Warranted vastly superior to all other plasters, and the most perfect Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness yet compounded. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell,
TRY the CURE.
HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c. at druggists; by mail registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

## ALL DANCING PARTIES, SOCIALS, &C.,

having their tickets and programmes printed at the

MERCURY OFFICE,

Will receive a first class local notice, FREE.

# OYSTERS.

As it has always been our aim to procure the best goods in the market and sell at the lowest prices, also to better satisfy our customers who have so kindly patronized us in the past, we made arrangements to have our J. P. Oysters shipped in the shell and we are prepared to open and sell at the low price of 50c, a quart. One trial will convince anyone of their superiority.

# CARRY BROS.
## 257 & 259 Thames St.
None opened until ordered. 1-14

# REMOVAL!!

I have removed my

## Trunk & Harness Business

to store formerly occupied by T. G. S. Turner, opposite the Boston Store, where I shall make a specialty of the sale of

## Trunks and Traveling Bags
of every variety.

HARNESS MAKING AND REPAIRING
In all its branches, and
Carriage Trimming.
Harness Snaps at half-price. Heavy Express Harnesses in Nickel and Brass a specialty.
John McCarty.


# For the Children.

## The Stay at Homes.

BY WILLAMETTA A PRESTON.

"That's just what we are, stay at homes," declared Eva West excitedly. "For the last three years, not one of us has been away from this stived up little village. Nettie Maye and Helen Boyce go traveling every summer, and they have so much to tell us."

"Do stop, Eva, and give me a chance to get a word in edgewise," laughed Minna Northrop. "Since we must stay at home let's do it with the best grace possible, and make the most of our opportunities. I move that we go to Florida or California this summer."

Each of the group of girls looked at Minna in utter amazement. They had all been lamenting the necessity of remaining quietly in Harlem during vacation, as they played this game of croquet more as a matter of course than from any real interest in it.

"I mean it," repeated Minna, enjoying their bewilderment "Where would you prefer to go?"

"Oh, I know what you mean, now," exclaimed Edna Marlowe. "It will be better than nothing to travel on paper even."

"I might have known it had something to do with books," laughed Kitty Frino. "Such a bookworm as Minna is."

"Helen Boyce suggested it, so don't give me the credit or discredit of it. She and Harold do it every winter. They decide where they want to go and then read up about it. I was bemoaning my fate in always having to stay at home, and she told me of this. School finishes this week, but Helen isn't going away until next Thursday. So she will help us start if you really want to try it."

"Where will we get things to read?" queried Eva.

"Find them," said Minna emphatically. "Dictionary, gazetteers, cyclopædias will help us, and Helen will let us take some of her books of travels. I have one book of Longfellow's Poems of Places, about America."

"Why not go to Europe?" queried Kitty.

"We will next summer perhaps, but we ought to know something of our own land first. We can find enough to keep us busy one year, I promise you."

"Let's go up and see Helen about it now," proposed Eva, dropping her mallet.

They found Helen on the piazza of the large house on the hill, the one elegant residence of which the town was justly proud. It did not take the girls long to state their errand. Helen was eager and sympathetic, and helped them decide upon their plans for the summer. She offered them free access to her books, and was so enthusiastic that the girls were even more anxious to begin than before. They decided to devote two afternoons each week to the purpose, and by Helen's advice divided the work among themselves. Eva was historian, Minna literarian, Kitty botanist, Edna antiquarian, Maud Eliot humorist and Susie Carter "discriptionist."

"I will meet with you next Wednesday," promised Helen, and she kept her word.

Accordingly three o'clock found the six Stay at homes, and the "traveling member of our society," as Edna laughingly called Helen, cozily established in the out-of-door parlor at Mr. West's. It was a most pleasant place for a hot day, with its carpet of living green and the twittering and chirping of birds among the waving green branches overhead.

"There is one advantage in this way of traveling," remarked Eva, looking up from the map she was studying, "if we want to go from Maine to California, or from Canada to Florida, we don't have to count the cost or to wait for the slow moving train."

"You mustn't go off on a tangent," commanded Helen, "if we have a place, let's stick to it."

"When you are ready, we will begin," announced Minna. "I think we shall learn so much. I have already about Florida."

The girls had prepared themselves as faithfully as possible with the means at their disposal, most of which Helen had furnished. Several pressed flowers from her collection illustrated Kitty's description of flowers; Minna read the poem of Ponce de Leon; Eva gave a lengthy account of the first settlements; Edna's account of the old buildings of St. Augustine was illustrated by various pictures, and by specimens of the coquina, of which they are built. Each was thoroughly prepared in her own department and eager to impart her acquisitions to the others.

Helen had spent a winter in Florida two years before, and told several amusing stories of her visit there. "Oh, Helen, I wish you could be with us every week," sighed Eva, as they finished their talk.

"You are going just where I am, so I will send you a letter every week if you like," she offered.

"We will spend our Saturdays with you," assented Eva. "Wednesday we must learn something of the large cities."

Miss Harvey, the teacher, of whom they were very fond, was compelled by the illness of her mother to spend vacation at home, instead of in the pleasure trip she had planned. So the girls asked her to join the Stay at Homes. She proved a great help.

They followed Helen in her course up the St. Lawrence to the Thousand Islands, to Quebec and Montreal, to Niagara, Chautauqua, Saratoga and New York. On Wednesdays they studied historic Boston, elm-shaded Cambridge Philadelphia with its stories of colonial days, and Washington.

Before this last was finished the Stay at Homes had become very popular. Several other girls joined their ranks, each one having something definite to do.

The boys formed a similar organization, only changing some of the details to suit their own more stirring natures. Even the older members of the community were fain to follow their example, and familiarize themselves with some portion of their native land. This amused the Stay at Homes, who had not thought of making such a commotion. It was a profitable summer for all. These researches gave much valuable information, new topics of thought and conversation, and deepened and broadened their ideas.

So much did they enjoy it, that when school recommenced Miss Harvey offered to give them each Friday afternoon for its continuance, if they would give it the same faithful preparation they had during the summer.

This was gladly promised, the whole school was delighted, and each Friday visitors would drop in to enjoy the exercises which became more and more interesting.

"It's a good thing that we had to be stay at homes if I did grumble about it," laughed Eva, after a particularly interesting afternoon exploring the Yosemite Valley. "We never could have learned so much in one summer of real traveling."

"And when you do visit these places you will enjoy it so much better," added Helen, who could speak from experience.

## Deacon Hayward's Speech.

Such a funny time as Deacon Hayward had at one of our Sunday school concerts! He was a pleasant, genial man, a great favorite with the children, a good talker, and somebody was always calling upon him for a speech. With a large class after church in the morning, another in the mission chapel, then, perhaps, a meeting in the depot for those who wouldn't attend any regular service, his Sundays were well filled, and an hour of rest was considered a luxury.

One Sunday evening there was to be a concert in the audience-room. The children were to sing "Hold the Fort," and some stirring speeches were expected. Deacon Hayward came home from the mission school, and after thinking over what he wanted to say to the little folks, lay down on the sofa for an hour's rest before the meeting.

Manie and Bobby, his two little children, immediately offered to brush his hair and help him to sleep. "You know, papa," said Manie, "you ought to look very nice to-night, and mamma says you don't always brush your locks carefully enough."

"Very well, go ahead, children," said papa, laughing. "But look out that I don't rest too long.

As he was very tired, it was not more than five minutes after they began their brushing and smoothing, before he was sound asleep. But the children kept at their work, only stopping now and then to discuss a point.

"I wonder why men don't wear ribbons," said Manie. "Blue would be becoming to papa's hair."

"Could he wear a bow on the top of his head, as you do?" asked Bobby.

Manie looked at her father critically. "It might look well; but then, papa's always in such a hurry, it would be hanging down behind. But, Bobby, we might braid his hair and tie on a ribbon."

"Let's try it," said Bobby, eagerly, "you braid that side, and I will this."

"There's Matilda Angelina's ribbons! She don't get up Sundays, I'll borrow hers." And Manie rushed upstairs to her play-house and brought down two, a blue and a red.

Now, Deacon Hayward's hair was straight, and at this time rather long. Manie and Bobby made a braid a little behind each ear, about as large as a good-sized lead pencil, tying it at the ends with their ribbons.

"Won't papa laugh when we tell him to look in the glass!" exclaimed Bobby.

Just then, they caught a glimpse of Uncle Harry with his new shepherd dog, coming up the path, and away they both ran to meet him. He was taking a walk around the square before the time for the evening service. Learning that their father was asleep, he offered to take them both with him, their mother being already at his house. Of course, they were glad to go, and papa and his braided hair slipped out of their minds.

Deacon Hayward slept on until the sound of the church bell awoke him. Hastily starting up, he looked at his watch and saw it was getting late. Never given to consulting the mirror—for, he said once, he only wanted to see his face long enough to keep it clean—he passed his hand over his hair in front, gave his coat a brush, and putting on his hat started out. In the church, he joined the speakers, who were in the side seats near the organ.

As he sat back, no one noticed him except to give a friendly nod; and not until the first hymn was sung and the call given for the opening address, did he come forward. Then he stood under the full blaze of light, and there were the two little braids each tied with a good-sized bow of ribbon.

"Dear children," began the deacon. But what was the matter! What ailed the children! Those on the front seat laughed first. Some of the little fellows put their hands on their mouths, and the little girls went off into such giggling that the deacon was fairly frightened. And the smiles spread, until, to his astonished eyes, the whole audience seemed to wear the same mirthful look. Only, there were two little pale faces in the crowd, and those belonged to Manie and Bobby. They, two, had seen, and were looking helplessly at each other.

Fortunately, he had a habit of twisting his hair around his finger when he grew nervous. And now, at this crisis, as he put up his hand, he felt the braid. Quick as a flash—so he told afterward—it came to him what had happened, and he stepped back. There were the minister and the committee in convulsions of laughter, though they were all trying hard to control themselves.

"Creation!" exclaimed the deacon—and that was the way we knew what such a good man would say when he was excited—"put the children to singing again. Start them on 'Hold the fort.'" And then those ribbons came off with a jerk.

The pastor had the congregation stand up and sing all the verses. He knew they must have a chance to do something. Then Deacon Hayward came forward again with his hair all right (perhaps he found the looking-glass in one of the church parlors), and made a fine speech. In fact, he never talked better in his life. But the story went around, and everybody enjoyed it. And after a while, I really think the deacon did himself.—[Christian Register.

## "Are You God's Wife?"

A very touching incident will explain our title. A wealthy lady, riding down Broadway, New York, one cold day last winter, noticed a little thin-clad barefoot boy standing at the window of a shoe-store, intently gazing at the goods displayed therein. Stopping her carriage, she alighted, and going up to him inquired why he was looking so earnestly into the window. He replied "I was asking God to give me a pair of shoes." Taking him by the hand, she led him into the store, and asked the proprietor if he would do her the favor to send one of his clerks to purchase for her a half a dozen pairs of stockings. He cheerfully consented. She then asked him if he would bring her a bowl of water and a towel. Her request was granted, and then this lady, richly dressed, there on her knees, washed this poor boy's feet and wiped them with the towel. By that time the clerk had returned with the stockings. Selecting a pair, and purchasing a pair of shoes, she put them on his feet, and giving him the bundle of stockings, said, "Now I think you will feel better." With tears in his eyes, he grasped strongly the hands which had so humbly and comfortably ministered to his painful necessity, and looking up earnestly into her face, said, "Are you God's wife?"

It was a scene which moved every beholder. And he who gave his Son, who went about among the poor doing good, would not resent the grateful homage of this poor, ignorant boy by such a natural inquiry, under the circumstances, but would recognize in that kind and suppliant woman's service to that poor boy, a service of love to Him who said, "Inasmuch as you have done it to one of the least of my disciples, you have done it unto me." Brother Editor, reading this incident, I transcribe it from memory that others may read it in the good old Watchman with dry eyes, if they can.—[S. W. F.

## Dangers of Match-Making.

In the making of lucifer matches, the ends of the woods suitably dried and split, are dipped into a paste composed of phosphorus and chlorate or nitrate of potash. Of course, there are the dangers of explosion and accidental burns from these chemicals, in addition, the employes, chiefly women and children, are poisoned by fumes of phosphorus. Almost all of them are pale and badly nourished; complain of pains in the stomach; lung diseases—especially catarrhs and consumption—are frequent. Some match manufacturers say that the workmen become dull and stupid, and have no energy to "boom" in their work.

The most striking effect of long-continued phosphorus poisoning is to produce death of portions of bones, particularly that of the lower jaw. The disease appears after four or five years' employment in this business, and 10 or 12 per cent. of the old hands become thus affected. Toothache is generally the first thing wrong that is noticed, then pains in the face, swelling and tenderness of the gums, enlarged glands, etc. Then an abscess forms, which discharges offensive matter, and sooner or later it is discovered that a part of the bone is dead. When the upper jaw is affected the disease is slow in its progress; in the lower one it runs a shorter course and is attended by more suffering. If the dead bone is removed by surgical operation, recovery is the rule; while 35 to 38 per cent. of those neglected die.

To prevent this painful and sometimes fatal disease, the most complete ventilation of the working rooms, particularly near the floor, where the heavy vapors sink for a time, should be enforced. As the four thousandth part of the vapor of oil of terpentine in the air prevents the giving off of phosphorus vapors at ordinary temperatures, dishes containing this substance should be freely distributed about the floors of the rooms. The English workmen carry small tin boxes containing this oil suspended from their necks, in order to prevent inhaling the poisonous vapors. Children should not be permitted to engage in such employment, and all employes who have imperfect teeth should be rejected, for the poison frequently gains entrance to the bone of the jaw through a defective tooth. The so-called "red phosphorus" only should be allowed in the manufacture of matches. This is much more expensive than the ordinary form, but it is not poisonous. The matches made from it require to be manufactured in a little more careful manner, but the use of the ordinary white phosphorus should be strictly prohibited by law.—[Cor. Globe-Democrat.

## In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

Caller (to servant at the door)—Is Mrs. Hobson at home? Servant—No, mum, it's her afternoon out.

## Tomorrow's Church Services.

### Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY PARISH, Rev. George J. Magill, rector. Holy communion at 8 A. M. and evensong at 7.30 in Kay Chapel; morning service at 10.45 and children's service at 3.30 P. M. in Trinity Church. The Holy Communion is also celebrated in Trinity Church at 10.45 A. M. on the first Sunday in the month, and when the Sunday is a special Feast Day. Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Rev. R. B. Peet, rector. Morning prayer at 11 A. M.; evening prayer at 7.30 P. M. Sunday school at 1.45. P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Rhode Island avenue Rev. C. G. Gilliat, D. D. rector Services—8 o'clock early celebration every Sunday, and at 11 also the first Sunday in the month. Services with sermon 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. and children's service at 3 15.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Poplar street, Rev. S. W. Moran, rector. Holy communion every Sunday morning at 7.30, also in connection with the 10.30 service on the first Sunday of the month. Morning prayer and Litany at 10.30. Evensong at 7.30. Sunday school at 2.15 P. M.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, South Portsmouth, Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson Rector. First and third Sundays of each month, Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion, 10.30 A. M.; other Sundays, Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, 10.30 A. M.; Sunday School, 12 M.

HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Middletown, Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson rector. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 3 P. M; Sunday School, 2 30 P. M.

ST. COLUMBA—The Berkeley Memorial Chapel—on the South-east Cliffs. Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D. Services at 3-30 P. M. Sunday school at 2.15 P. M.

### Baptist.

FIRST CHURCH—Rev. E. P. Tuller, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Bible service at 3 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, Rev. M. W. Covell, pastor. Sunday school at 10.30 A. M.; preaching at 3.00 and 7.30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., pastor. Morning Service at 10.45. Evening service at 7.30 Bible school at 3 P. M.

SHILOH CHURCH, Rev. H. N. Jeter; services:—sermon at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

### Methodist Episcopal.

FIRST CHURCH, Rev. J. A. L. Rich, sermon at 10.30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday school at 1.45 P. M. Evening service at 7.30.

THAMES STREET, Rev. O. W. Scott. Sunday school at 10.30 A. M; preaching at 3 P. M.; praise and social service at 7.30 P. M.

TOURO CHAPEL. Bellevue avenue, Rev. Arthur W. Upshaw, pastor; services 11 A. M., 3 30 and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 1.30 P. M.

SWEDISH MISSION. Burlingham's Hall, Spring street, near Mill, Rev. Henry Hanson, pastor; services at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

MIDDLETOWN FOUR CORNERS, Middletown, Rev. J. W. Willett, pastor; Sunday school 12.30 P. M.; preaching 2 P. M.; evening service at 7 o'clock.

### Congregational.

UNITED CHURCH, Rev. Ernest F. Emerson, pastor; worship and preaching at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.; Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.

UNION CHURCH, Rev. M. Van Horne, pastor; preaching at 3 and 8.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 11.30 A. M.

GRACE CHAPEL, Wellington avenue, Rev Gordon McKay, pastor. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. Preaching service 4 P. M. Those who attend no other churches are invited.

### Roman Catholic.

ST. MARY'S, Rev. Philip Grace, D. D.; low mass at 7, 8 and 9; high mass at 10.30 A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Clarke and Touro streets, Rev. James Coyle and Rev. William I. Simmons; low masses at 7, 8 and 9, high mass and sermon at 10.30; vespers, conference and benediction at 7.30 P. M.

### Unitarian.

CHANNING MEMORIAL CHURCH. Morning service at 10.45; Sunday school at 12.00 P. M.

### Young Men's Christian Association.

356 Thames street. Praise service for men only, every Sunday at 6 P. M., in the Lecture Room. Brief addresses and good singing. Young men and strangers in the city especially invited to attend.

FRIENDS' CHURCH, cor. Marlboro' and Farewell streets. Forenoon services, 10.30 A. M.; Sabbath School, 3 P. M.; Prayer meeting, 7 P. M. Thursday meetings—Forenoon services, 10.30 A. M.; Prayer meeting, 7.30 P. M.

## TRICKS ON THE STAGE.

### A Thrilling Life and Death Struggle With a Fatal End.

**Some time ago there was on exhibition, in New York, what was called the "wonderful electric man."**

**That "wonder" now says that he was always *secretly connected with a battery* so arranged as to defeat discovery!**

**Many freaks of nature are only freaks of clever deceptive skill.**

Bishop, the mind-reader, so-called, was shown to be only a shrewd student of human nature, whose reading of thought was not phenomenal.

Even so intelligent a man as Robert Dale Owen was for many years fully persuaded that certain alleged spiritual manifestations were genuine, but, in the Katie King case, he eventually found that he had been remorselessly deceived.

When to natural credulity is added a somewhat easily-fired imagination, spectres become facts, and clever tricks realities.

"That man," remarked a prominent physician recently to our reporter, "thinks he is sick. He is a 'hypo.' He comes here regularly three times a week for treatment. There is *absolutely nothing the matter with him*, but of course every time he comes I fix him up something."

"And he pays for it?"

"Yes; $3 00 a visit. But what I give him has no remedial power whatever. I have to cater to his imaginary ills. He is one of my best friends, and I dare not disappoint his fears."

An even more striking case of professional delusion is related by W. H. Winton, business manager of the Kingston (N. Y.) *Freeman*:

"In 1883, Mr. R. R., of New York (a relative of a late vice president of the United States), was seriously ill of a fatal disorder. The best physicians attended him, but, until the last one was tried, he constantly grew worse. This doctor gave him some medicine in a two-ounce bottle. Improving, he got another bottle, paying $3 for each. He was getting relief after having used several of these small bottles.

"One day he laid one on his desk in his New York office. In the same office a friend was using a remedy put up in a large bottle. By pure accident it was found out that these two bottles contained exactly the same medicine, the two-ounce vial costing the doctor's patient $2, while his friend paid but $1 25 for a bottle holding over sixteen ounces of Warner's safe cure. The doctor's services were stopped at once, the man continued treating himself with the above remedy which his doctor had secretly prescribed, which finally restored him to health from an attack of what his doctors called bright's disease."

If the leading physicians in the land, through fear of the code, will *secretly* prescribe Warner's safe cure in all cases of kidney, liver and general disorder, do they not thereby confess their own inability to cure it, and, by the strongest sort of endorsement, commend that preparation to the public?

We hear it warmly spoken of in every direction, and we have no doubt whatever that it is, all things considered, the very best article of the kind ever known.


# NOTICE.

The undersigned having opened at

## No. 56 Thames Street

A NEW

# FISH MARKET

would announce to the citizens of Newport and vicinity that he has on hand and will continue to keep at all times all kinds of

## Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Clams,

and all else usually found in a first class fish market, and would respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

THOMAS W. STEVENS,
No. 56 Thames street.
7-4-tf

# RECOLLECTIONS
—OF—
## Olden • Times,
—WITH A HISTORY OF THE—
Robinson, Hazard and Sweet Families, of Rhode Island.

We have a few more copies left. The work is now out of print, and since the death of the distinguished author, Thomas R. Hazard (Shepherd Tom) of Vaucluse, the demand for the work has increased.

We have a few copies left which we will send to any address, postage free, on receipt of the price, $2.00.

# JOHN P. SANBORN,
## MERCURY OFFICE.

# NOTICE!

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS repaired and re-covered. Samples of all kinds of coverings on hand. Also all the new styles of sticks furnished. Keys of all kinds, including Yale lock keys, fitted and locks furnished and repaired. All kinds of tools sharpened and polished. Orders promptly attended to. Umbrellas and Parasols for sale.
ROCCO BARONE, 7 Kinsley's Wharf.

# The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1888


The House of Representatives passed the appropriation bill this week, which shows increased expenditures in nearly every department of the State. In order to meet this increased expense, the appropriation for the Sinking Fund is to be cut down one-half, to $50,000, and the State tax is to be increased from 12 to 14 cents on $100.

A South Kensington lady, when she gives an entertainment, arranges with a coffee-stall keeper to locate himself opposite the door, and to supply the coachmen and cabmen in the service of her guests with coffee, cocoa, and cake. Our Newport leaders of fashion might do worse than take a hint from this London lady.

Hon. D. T. Church has been elected president of the U. S. Menhaden Oil and Guano Association at a meeting held in New York. A report was read showing that 1,800,000 barrels of menhaden were caught last year, yielding 8,600,000 gallons of oil and about 30,000 tons of scrap. The oil has sold for less than 30 cents a gallon.

A prominent Rhode Island Democrat who has just returned from Washington says that people and petitions are pouring into Washington from all parts of the country and from both Democrats and Republicans, protesting against the free trade ideas of President Cleveland and demanding that there shall be no tinkering with tariff. It looks as though Cleveland's ideas are rapidly being repudiated by all parties.

The General Assembly has closed its fourth week and the record is practically the same as has been from the begining. Nothing on the credit side. Two days of this week have been spent by the house wrangling over the newspaper bill. This question seems to be more important in the minds of some of our state legislators than the Constitutional amendments and other important matters that are waiting for consideration. General Burdick, on Thursday, introduced the bill of Dr. W. Thornton Parker for service in the Burton trial for $250.

It is claimed by some of the opponents of the constitutional amendment that its passage will disfranchise a large number of voters in Newport. Such is not the case. The passage of these amendments will in the first place put every foreigner on an equal footing with the native. In the second place it only cuts off the registry men from voting for aldermen and councilmen in the cities. But if this class of voters is anxious to vote for these officers all that is needful is to have themselves taxed on one hundred and thirty-four dollars worth of personal property to make themselves voters on all questions. Now a person is pretty poor when he cannot pay that amount of tax (less than one dollar and a half) and he cannot be very anxious to vote for city council.

We notice that some of our weekly exchanges throughout the State seem to think that if the Bourn constitutional amendment bill, so called, passes, that the poll taxes will simply take the place of the registery tax as a prerequisite for voting. Such is not the case. The payment of a tax has nothing whatever to do with voting. A poll tax is to be assessed upon every male citizen who does not pay a property tax, but whether he pays the tax or not he cannot be deprived from voting if he is registered at the proper time. He is subject to the payment of this tax whether he registers or not. That is, every male citizen in the state over twenty one years will be assessed a poll tax of one dollar if he does not pay a tax on his property equal to that sum. Neither voting nor registry will in any way interfere with the poll tax, nor will the poll tax interfere with voting.

The Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner which is a sort of a Democratic-Mugwump-Prohibition paper says if the amendment (the Bourn bill) is defeated it will principally be due to a division of the Democrats upon minor issues. It is current report that it will not receive general Democratic endorsement at the polls, because, if it prevails, it will break the back bone of the constitutional convention movement, by which the Democrats have calculated to wipe out the prohibitory amendment; and, further, that the Democratic registry voters of Pawtucket and Newport would sacrifice the suffrage of foreign born citizens rather than their own right to vote for city councilmen. The most that can be said in reply to this current Democratic talk is, that if the Democratic party can afford to defeat the amendment on such reasoning, the Republicans can afford to have them do it.

The friends of Gov. Hill of New York no longer conceal the fact that he is a candidate for the Presidency. The warfare has actually begun in New York and will be waged unceasingly till the delegates to the National Democratic Convention are chosen. This is no newspaper rumor but an official announcement made by the Governor himself. There is probably but little doubt of his ability to carry the New York delegation and if New York in all probability the majority of the National Convention. In Gov. Hill, Cleveland has an opponent in his own party who will prove, in our opinion, too formidable to be easily overcome. As far as the success of the Republican party is concerned, they ought to prefer the nomination of Cleveland to that of Hill. For there is very little doubt but that Hill is the stronger man of the two with the Democratic masses.

## Sherman's Opinion of Wade Hampton.

Gen. Sherman is the same brave old fighter that he was a quarter of a century ago when he led his victorious hosts "From Atlanta to the Sea." He hits right out from the shoulder. Gen. Wade Hampton in a Southern paper charged Gen. Sherman with burning the city of Columbia on his march. After reading the article Gen. Sherman said that the town was in flames when he entered it with his troops, having been fired by Gen. Hampton himself, who had just left it on his retreat from the advancing Federal army. In summing up the matter Gen. Sherman said: "There is just this about the destruction of Columbia: I didn't set fire to it; neither did my men. On the contrary, Wade Hampton started the fire and we tried to save it, not for the sake of the place, but for our own convenience. It's of no consequence to me whether I destroyed Columbia or not, but I suppose it's a deal of consequence to Wade Hampton down there to try and show his friends and neighbors that he didn't before he ran away. Hampton is a braggart and blower. He was always. Did you ever notice the weakness of some of these Southern fellows for blowing? How they will talk about their splendid estates, their plantations, sir, when they have a few measly acres, worth about $5 an acre. Hamptoh is of that sort. The whole question as to who burned Columbia was sifted by the International Commission, a not over-friendly body, before whom the British owners of some of the cotton destroyed brought their claims. If they could possibly have shown that the United States troops burned that cotton they would have done so. And they failed, and that settled it."

The Chief of State Police has made his annual report to the General Assembly, from which it seems he has accomplished but little during the year. He recommends that the law be so amended as to make it easier to convict under it. He claims that he has not been backed up by the city authorities, particularly those of the city of Providence, and that the number of cases brought by his deputies far out numbers those brought by the town and city authorities. On the whole the Chief does not make a satisfactory report, and he does not show that the temperence cause has made a very great gain during the year.

The Providence Journal says: "It would seem about time for the State to elect a General Assembly of practical, sensible and sober-minded men." This is too bad. This General Assembly is practically one of the Journal's choice. It has openly boasted more than once of its influence in electing it. Now to go back on it in this way is like a father deserting his own child.

## For the Land of Gold.

Wednesday next, the 15th instant, will be the thirty-ninth anniversary of the sailing from this port of the ship Audley Clarke, for the "Land of Gold." The company owning and fitting her out, went passengers in her and was composed of the following persons: Those marked with a * are dead.

Wm. A. Coggeshall*, George Vaughn*, Isaiah Crooker*, Charles Cozzens*, Levi Johnston, Ayrault W. Dennis*, James H. Demarest, Oliver Carpenter*, George Crandall, John H. Spooner*, George J. Staigg*, Michael Cottrell, Elisha P. Konyon, Joseph King*, John C. Caswell, Benjamin Augustus Sayer*, Stephen R. Goffe, Thomas Granston*, Weld Hatch*, Aaron F. Dyer*, Jacob Lake*, Robert P. Clarke*, George W. Langley*, John Tompkins, Joseph Southwick, Jr.*, John S. Hudson*, William Welsh*, Benjamin Cozzens, Wm. H. Fludder, Thomas Barlow, John H. Cox*, Joseph M. Riggs*, Joseph P. Barker, John Freeborn, William Weiser*, Hiram C. Harrington, William E. Dennis, Irving H. Knowles*, Charles B. Clark*, William H. White*, William T. Dennis, Charles Eales, Robert Graham*, George H. Wheaton*, Josiah M. Barstow*, George W. Babcock*, George B. Slocum, John Y. McKenzie, William Stevens, 3d, Edwin Chambers*, Moses A. Lewis, Amos T. Whitford*, Zachariah Chaffee*, Cornelius E. Cummings*, Richard Barstow*, Frederick A. Murphy*, James M. K. Southwick, Samuel Young*, Freeman M. Hoxie*, George H. Tilley, Joseph M. Lyon, Nathaniel F. Wardwell*, Edson Stewart, Joseph W. Arnold, George Beatty, William K. Lawton, Arnold Pierce*, Jeremiah C. Bliss*, Samuel B. Friend*, Benjamin Brown.

Stewards and cooks—William W. Morris*, Benjamin Malbone*, William H. Gardiner*, Oliver Hazard*.

We have been permitted to make a few extracts from a letter received by one of the survivors residing here, from a survivor residing in San Francisco, of a date as recent as January 4th, 1888, and which cannot fail to be of interest to survivors who are residing here at the present time, and to hundreds among our constant readers:

****"Jack Caswell is up at California City, six miles from this city, where he is building a small schooner for a firm in this city to send North for a fishing cruise—he is the same old Jack. There are but a few of the 'Old Audley Clark Boys' left—James Demarest is well—he is with George Knowles & Son and looks old.—George, alias Bozoa, Crandall is still alive, and lives at Boston Ravine. He goes off on a prospecting tour and discovers some ledge and sells it and makes a living that way; he has sold some very good claims for a song, but he is happy and content. George Beatty is up at Georgetown; he is mining and has made some money. He has a family, I think two grown up boys. Moses Lewis, alias Any-chance-to-get-out, is living near Stockton. I have not heard from him for some time; he is a clerk on one of the small steamers that run on the San Joaquin up to Hill's ferry when the river is high. This is all of the Audley company that I know to be alive out here. *** Peter Dennis is a night watchman in a barrel factory in South San Francisco; he is well. Tell Bill Engs Dennis that I see John Engs every day. *** He is well and doing well. Ned Peckham and his wife are well. Tell him the old building on Clay Street that we had a room in, that is Sherman Clarke, Jim Brannn, Capt. Bill Dennis and himself, was burned down last week.—So you see all the old land marks are passing away. ****.

## From the Far East.

Mr. Horatio G. Wood, the step-son of Col. F. G. Harris, lately appointed U. S. Consul to the Island of Java, reached Singapore on his long journey to his consulate, on the 22d of December. He was then some weeks voyage from his destination. From a private letter to his parents we make the following interesting extracts:

SINGAPORE, Dec. 22d, 1887.

Within three days of Christmas! I am just settling into place for, I hope, a week's stay in this semi-oriental city. I arrived last night at 8 o'clock on the steamer "Peshawur" from Colombo, Ceylon. We left that place on December 12 and after an uneventful and somewhat tiresome voyage of four days reached Penang, where others of our companions from Europe left us to continue the trip without them. That fact is one of the trying things about these long voyages. Just as you get to know people fairly well from being thrown with them day in and day out, the pilot comes aboard, a new port is sighted, and away fly your companions and acquaintances. Fortunately four young fellows in the English Civil Service left with me at Singapore and I shall meet them again here. As we neared this port, dozens of small islands seemed to spring up from the ocean's bed to greet us. The city itself is built on a large island and possesses a fine harbor, as far as appearances, seen from my hotel window, go.

I suppose you expect some description of the place and people, but the truth is I have seen nothing of the city except what met my gaze in riding from the Peninsular and Oriental dock on the other side of the island. The most noticeable feature is the sight of coolies running along the streets, wearing a pleasant smile on the face and a small piece of cloth about the loins only. Their name seems to be a very appropriate one—they take things coolly in both mind and body. Some are porters carrying conical baskets slung from a bamboo over the shoulders, and others dash along at a smart trot, pulling hand carriages built like tiny hansoms, terminating in front with long slender shafts, and accommodating two persons each. They are affected for the most part by the "dangerous classes," and are seldom used by those who can afford the four-wheeled cabs, which swarm about the thoroughfares. These are divided into three classes. The first is drawn by large European horses, and are quite as good as any you will find elsewhere; while the second and third classes are drawn by the small, vigorous native ponies. All are quite airy in construction and adapted to the sultry air of the place, by the sides being closed by light lattice work and blinds. Charges are very moderate and the drive not varied by more than the usual noise and shouting with which the Eastern cab-driver enlivens the tedium of the course. The cabs accommodate four persons each.

So much for the means of reaching the hotel, and now to the caravansary itself. In the first place buildings in the Orient differ from our own in their airy construction and extremely plain fittings and adornments. Hangings and gew-gaws heat a room by preventing circulation of air and collect dirt and those little satellites which invariably revolve about us whenever any chance offers. The plan of the hotel is a central court around which are the chambers in two stories—a large open parlor going out over the veranda on the second floor and commanding the open sea that stretches away from the sea-wall on the other side of the road. The dining hall is in this central court which is covered over.

We are but thirty miles from the Equator here and the night is very sultry, just like one of our hot July evenings after a hard rain when no air is stirring. Two frogs just below in the garden are entered in the lists of prize singers; one is bellowing away like an automatic fog-horn, and the other sounds like a sawmill in the distance. Domestics here are Chinese, Malays or Hindoos and very efficient fellows they appear, too. Their several costumes give a very picturesque air to the place and its surroundings.

What curious contrasts occur to me at this moment! Here am I, coat and vest flung aside, perspiring over this epistle, and at the same moment I am 10,000 miles away, walking the streets of Boston, shivering beneath a great coat, elbowing through a crowd of Christmas revellers, eyeing the wonders and pastry in the brilliant windows, growing whiter as the snow flakes tumble down in silent masses; or again I am slipping and sliding up Mill street as the keen, nipping blasts sweep up from the wharf, swirling the light banks of snow into the air, and screaming as it hurries me over the slippery places watching to catch me napping and bring me down with a crash, air-castles and all. Why, my very last night in Newport seems icy cold in comparison with the torrid zone down here.

From Suez to Aden the trip was hot and uneventful. Land was constantly seen on one or the other horizon. Occasionally we ran near enough to see the familiar (to me) reddish-brown parched cliffs rising from the waters. We arrived at Aden in the evening and were at once surrounded by boats and Yelling Arabs whose brown bodies and legs stood out in bold relief from their white waist-cloths. We went ashore—some eight of us—and explored in the darkness for a couple of hours. The harbor is a broad semi-circular affair, bordered by a sea-wall and a broad roadway and promenade. A line of arcades and shops in European style lies back of this, and a fine macademized road leads five miles inland to the English camp and the old town, and Moses' well.

An Exchange has struck the key note when it says: The country will not thank Senator Sawyer for reporting adversely on the reduction of postage from two cents to one cent an ounce. It is a measure of popular relief that will probably cost the Government very little. The increased correspondence from reduction of postage will soon make the department self-sustaining. The senator is a millionaire; and this class, too numerous in the Senate, should have a care not to needlessly antagonize demands for popular relief from needless burdens. Smaller mistakes than this have cost senators their seats before now.

The expenses of the State for the coming year are to be increased in every department, according to the tax bill reported in the House this week. Yet this is a reform administration. The entire increase is something over twenty-five thousand dollars over last year. At this rate the State will be bankrupt before many years.

The annual ice gorge in the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis, has already done great damage.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

**Speeches on the Tariff—Election cases in the House—White to be seated—The Blair Educational Bill—Kenna and Sherman—An attempt to Reduce the Life of a Patent—More Mexican Pensioners—Temperance Lectures.**

[*Correspondence of the Mercury.*]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1888.

The week in Congress has been an unusually interesting one and considerable real work has been done in committee rooms and on the floor of both the Senate and the House. Among the Senate's doings was Senator Kenna's defense of the administration and the President's tariff message, in which he undertook to demolish the argument made by Senator Sherman in his recent speech, and to show the urgent need of tariff reform. The Senate passed the resolution which provides for changing inauguration day from the 4th of March to the 30th of April, and for fixing the beginning and termination of the official terms of senators and representatives to the same date. A number of bills have been discussed and passed, among them one to increase to $72 a month the pension of any person totally helpless from injuries received or disease contracted in the army or naval service of the United States.

The House of Representatives has debated the Lowry-White election contest; given a blow to cheap literature by requiring it to pay book postage, and passed a number of bills for the erection of public buildings in different parts of the country.

In the Lowry-White case the question is whether or not Mr. White, who now occupies the seat, was a duly naturalized American citizen, and had been so for seven years at the time of the election; and was therefore eligible. The Democratic majority of the committee of elections say no; the Republican minority say yes. The question will probably be decided to-day in favor of Mr. White. Many of the Democrats decline to vote with their party.

The everlasting Blair Educational bill continues as the unfinished business in the Senate, but is put aside from time to time to make way for other business. To-day Senator Platt, of Connecticut has the floor for a talk on the tariff.

It was expected that Senator Kenna's speech would call forth a vigorous rejoiner from the Ohio Senator, and as is usual the case when a straight out party fight is going on the galleries were full and the senators were in their seats. For an hour and a half the Senator from West Virginia figuratively pounded Sherman and the Republican party with all the strength at his command.

Mr. Sherman, who was sufficiently stirred to strike back, said, among other things, that the Democratic party had been in power in the House of Representatives for ten years, and not a single affirmative proposition or measure as to the tariff question had been presented to the American people. He said if he had not changed his views on the tariff in the past thirty years he would not be worthy of a seat in the United States Senate. He admitted that he voted for immigration in 1864. He said it was an invitation to foreigners to help to make good the absence of brave Union soldiers. He would have voted then for any kind of law to have defeated the Democratic party of that day.

The most important bill of a general character before the House Committee on Patents is that of Mr. Anderson of Kansas to reduce the lifetime of a patent to seven years. The bill has been discussed by the committee and remanded back for further consideration. As far as developed the committee is divided as to the merits of the measure.

The only bills of a general character before the House Pension Committee relate to the Mexican war. One is to amend the act so as to place teamsters in the Mexican war on the pension rolls the same as soldiers. The former, it is said, worked equally as hard as the rank and file and were exposed to fully as much danger, and for this reason it is considered proper that they should be pensioned.

Henry George and Sam Jones have both been in Washington lecturing. The latter thinks the temperance sentiment is growing in all sections of the country, and that before twenty years there will be both state and national prohibition in all the states. High license he considers the worst enemy of prohibition, because it makes the liquor traffic respectable, and the more respectable the longer it will survive. Henry George thinks President Cleveland will be re-elected if he will stick to his tariff message.

It has been whispered about the Capitol this week, though I do not vouch for the truth of the report, that the Judiciary Committee of the House was considering the preparation of a resolution calling upon the Department of Justice to prosecute Gould, Huntington, Senator Stanford and others who are shown by the report of the Pacific Railroad Commission to have made millions of dollars fraudulently out of the land grant roads.

JOHN BROWN.

## The Fisheries Question.

The National house committee on fisheries Wednesday continued its hearing on the bill to prevent fishing for menhaden within three miles of the coast. Perry Belmont, of New York, in behalf of Captain Price of Greenport, L. I., and Church Bros., of Rhode Island, who are interested in the manufactures from the menhaden, opposed the bill, holding that legislation of this kind would be a death blow to the fisheries interests along the coast of Long Island. A number of fishermen and dealers in fish from Atlantic City also opposed the bill. They held that the introduction of the bill was inspired by sportsmen and others who do not follow fishing for a living. The menhaden fishermen, they contended, were not in any manner antagonistic to the food fishermen. One speaker said that food fish rarely feed on menhaden. This was demonstrated by the fact that previous to 1878 there were schools of menhaden off the coast of Maine, but now they have disappeared and food fish remain in large numbers.

The operation of tracheotomy was successfully performed upon the Crown Prince of Germany, Thursday, but the reports received since are not very encouraging as to his ultimate recovery. The latest despatch says: The Prince passed a bad night last night, owing to an increasing thickening of the mucous membrane of the front lower portion of the larynx under the right vocal cord. The swelling increased rapidly, and caused alarming symptoms. It appears to be similar to the swellings which preceded the recent formation of abscess. The Crown Prince's breathing is now easy. The patient has slept quietly this evening.

## BAKING POWDERS.

**The Latest Official Tests as to their Relative Purity.**

The present interest in the matter of food adulterations, and the agitation of the question of national and local legislation for the purpose of preventing them, have caused more than ordinary attention to be given to the report of the Ohio State Food Commission, which reveals the extent and character of the adulteration found in many of the baking powders of the market. The presence of so large a number of powders made from alum, as was found by the commission, has not been suspected, nor was it supposed that some of the cream of tartar and phosphate brands, whose manufacturers have held them up to the public as pure and wholesome, had become so deteriorated by the use of impure ingredients in compounding them.

The Ohio commission examined thirty different kinds for their strength and impurities, and declared that powder the best—as it was of course the purest—which, being of effective strength, contained residuum in smallest quantity. In these baking powders sold in this State the following percentages of residuum or inert matter was found:—

| NAME | PER CENT OF RESIDUUM, ETC. |
|---|---|
| Royal | 7.25 |
| Cleveland's | 10.18 |
| Zipp's (alum) | 11.09 |
| Sterling | 12.63 |
| Dr. Price's | 12.68 |
| Jersey (alum) | 16.05 |
| Forest City (alum) | 21.04 |
| Silver Star (alum) | 31.86 |
| Le Land's | 22.52 |
| Horsford's (phosphate) | 36.60 |
| Kenton (alum) | 38.17 |
| Patapsco (alum) | 40.06 |

The nature of the residuum bears directly upon the question of health. That in Royal is declared by the Commission to be perfectly harmless. In the case of the alum powders it is considered hurtful, yet the amount found in three of the cream of tartar powders—the Cleveland, Dr. Price's and Sterling—averaged about the same as that in the Crystal, on alum powder. In the phosphate powders the inert matter is exceedingly large, being more than a third of their entire weight.

The importance of the information conveyed by these figures can be best understood by a simple comparison. Take for instance the two first named powders—the Royal and Cleveland's. The inert matter or residuum found in Cleveland's is seen to be about 3 in 7 more than in the other, which is a difference of 40 per cent., the Royal being purer than Cleveland's by a corresponding figure. The inert matter in Horsford's is over five times, or more than 400 per cent. greater than in the Royal. The relative purity of all the brands can be computed in like manner.

Gen. Sherman was 68 years old Wednesday, and from all over the continent the electric wire brought to the old warrior congratulations and messages of good will. "No, I can hardly expect to last 20 years longer," he said in response to a wish to that effect. "I'm getting old, and that's something the doctors can't cure. I must confess that I feel it just a little, but I'm able to go around and see my friends, and the weather doesn't bother me. I expect to get along comfortably during the years that remain to me. My affairs are in such shape now that I can afford to take life easy and live meanwhile well, not luxuriously, but as an old man should live who worked hard when young and vigorous." Many people called on Gen. Sherman to offer their congratulations.

The American Indian has begun to smoke the cigarette of the pale face, and his last claim to the sympathy and respect of mankind has gone.


ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment

143 THAMES STREET.

We have made a general reduction in prices in order to reduce stock during the

HOLIDAY SEASON,

Thereby giving those a chance who have not already purchased their millinery to do so now at low figures. We have an elegant assortment of Trimmed

HATS & BONNETS,

For ladies, misses and children at extreme low prices. Sweeping reduction in every department. Specialties in Dolls' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Dolls' Frames, Dolls' Hats trimmed to order to fit any size doll, at

Schreier's

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 Thames Street.

We Are Selling Nice

CRISP SODA CRACKERS

At 5 cents per pound.

WILCOX & BARLOW,

145 THAMES ST.

* FOUR * DOORS * NORTH * OF * BOSTON * STORE. *

"PERRY'S PLYMOUTH COAL,"

FRANKLIN OF LYKENS VALLEY,

SUSQUEHANA RED ASH.

OAK, MAPLE, WALNUT AND PINE WOOD, at the PEOPLE'S COAL YARD,

MAIN OFFICE 187 THAMES STREET.

PERRY & BROTHERS.

Sound the pipe and cry the slogan,
Let the trumpet wake the air
With its wild, triumphal music
Worthy of the tale we bear!

Never since across the Seekonk,
With companions brave and true,
Our great ancestor was ferried
In a fragile bark canoe;

Never yet throughout the ages,
Never in the years agone,
Was there found a theme more glorious,
More befitting poet's song;

For we tell a tale of BARGAINS
Such as never yet was told
Anywhere in these Plantations,
Nor was such a stock e're sold

As is now on exhibition
At the store of WARREN & WOOD.
Thither hasten then you people
And your purchases conclude.

Would you deck your household tables
With the finest PLATE and GLASS,
Or secure a DINNER SERVICE
That all others doth surpass,

Or in Gorham's Sterling Silver
Something rich and rare obtain
Suited for a wedding present?
You will not here look in vain

You will find the choicest treasures
Of the East and West unite
To supply the loaded counters
In assortment large and bright.

Novelties in fine Hungarian,
Bonn Faience from o'er the Rhine,
Luneville and Royal Dresden,
And famed Worcester's mystic sign.

All are seen; and each department
Of "The Mammoth Crockery Store"
Is to-day stocked more completely
Than it ever was before.

Hasten thither all ye people
To the store of WARREN & WOOD,
And inspect the fine assortment,
And your purchases conclude.

For they feel assured no motto
Could so much success bestow
Or so satisfy their patrons
As "Best Goods at Prices Low."

Warren & Wood,

287 & 289

Westminster Street,

Hoppin Homestead Building,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Special Notice.

The undersigned still continues the

HOUSE

PAINTING

BUSINESS,

and will be glad to have his friends' and the public patronage. Especially will he appreciate

CASH--PAYING

CUSTOMERS.

All parties who owe me if they will now come up and settle, will be doing me a very great favor, as I have waited a long time in many cases, and to very great disadvantage.

A. L. Burdick.

## THE FISHERIES.

**Reasons of American Fishermen and How It Has Been Accomplished.**

A Washington Correspondent writes: The prettiest bit of work for the industries of the United States that has been done since the 50th congress convened has been engineered from two rooms in the St. James Hotel. The two rooms are the headquarters of the National Fishery Association; the engineer is Luther Maddocks, formerly of Boothbay, Me., and the work they have done is to destroy all possibility of fish being put on the free list even by this free-tradish house, spurred on by the message of Mr. Cleveland, which Henry George so delightfully welcomes and indorses as a straightout free-trade document.

It has been accomplished only by the most assiduous and energetic work. Secretary Maddocks has worked day and night, week in and week out. He has directed the forces and kept the whole system working as he has done. The National Fishery Association is comparatively a young body. It is the successor of the Fishery Union formed at Gloucester two years ago. Everybody who was at all interested in the fisheries was asked in, and a national body, comprising all sorts and conditions of fishermen from both coasts of the continent came together, drawn by the common desire of protecting the industry.

Mr. Maddocks was picked out as the executive man, and as such was picketed at Washington just about the time Hon. Joseph Chamberlain came over from England. The honorable Joseph did not know that when royalty in England shipped over a commissioner he was to occupy 25 rooms at the Arlington at half as many thousands a month, the plain, plebeian fishermen had sent a quiet little man, with a magnetic brown eye, a brown moustache and a prodigious amount of vim, to a little down-town tavern.

But the little quiet man knew he was knocking against the big social lion and he went about his work with uncommon sense. While Hon. Joseph Chamberlain ate a course dinner every night and washed it down with plenty of Mumm, not infrequently talking to the numerous pretty girls of Washington, dancing with them or sitting in a luxurious tete-a-tete in the houses of Anglo maniacs, still allowing his gallant nature to demonstrate his devotion to the fair sex, the Maine man was pumping fishery literature by the cord into the mails, and by means of his busy pen, his stenographer and his letters was stirring up a big wave of public sentiment. While Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, his single glass in his eye, went up to the diplomatic chamber and talked wisely of treaties and technicalities with Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Angell of Michigan, Mr. Maddocks was stirring up his brethren on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic slope to understand how Canada has cut down the American fishing fleet, diminished the fishing villages and hurt the wharves and harbors.

The contest has gone on a little over two months, and the quiet little fisherman from Maine has fairly and squarely whipped the English diplomat. The first intimation of what was constantly blocking his progress came to Hon. Joseph Chamberlain when Secretary Maddocks mailed him a copy of that fiery little pamphlet, "No Surrender." This told just what the fishermen wanted, and more, what they did not want. Now they feel so sure of their footing that they independently stand up and say that they will not have it, anyway. What is this they have done?

First, they have captured the Democratic house of representatives. The public sentiment Mr. Maddocks has set going by his plain statement of the situation has dashed up against not the members only but the ways and means committee, the foreign relations, and merchant marine and fisheries. Secretary Maddocks counts on his list 60 members on the Democratic side who have found out that they would better vote against free fish.

Second—In the same way, great pressure has been brought to bear on the committees named. The members have had letters since the session opened, and direct from their districts, and prominent men all over the country talking the economics of the fish question to them.

Third—The state department and the White House has had its fill of fishery speeches. Prominent Democrats of national note have told both the secretary and the President what it will be very well not to do.

Fourth—The National Fishery Association has captured the fish commissioner. Marshal McDonald is a man of his own appointing. The slate was all made up for T. B. Ferguson, but the latter did not get in. The association had three weeks to run in, but it fairly knowed Col. Lament's desk under with petitions for Col. McDonald. And he is a man heartily in accord with the views of the association.

Fifth—The views of the people on the folly of treating with Canada until she deals with us fairly and ceases to grab at all we have, have been iterated, reaching to the commissioners, until Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has met by stubborn American sentiment at the very table of the gorgeous diplomatic chamber.

This is the work of the quiet little Yankee fisherman who finds himself after two months' unrelenting work able to snap his fingers at her majesty's lord high commissioner, and hear the news through Canada that the arbitrators are patching up a make-believe convention so as not to adjourn without offering anything to the people of both nations as the result of their labors.

We are all fortune tellers. That is, we can tell a fortune when we see it.

"My love, what magic spell is thrown
Upon your face? Its charms I own.
Whence came thy pure and pearly teeth?
Thy rosy lips? Thy perfumed breath?"
She said, in accents sweet and clear,
"'Tis only SOZODONT, my dear."

**The Atmosphere of Love**

is a pure, sweet breath. This desideratum is one of the results of using SOZODONT, which not only invigorates and preserves the teeth, but renders the mouth as fragrant as a rose.

"Spalding's Glue," handy about the house mends everything.

Cultivate not only the corn-fields of your mind, but the pleasure grounds also.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carters Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Be thankful every time a friend deserts you and thus forces you to strengthen yourself.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

To the trees that give the most fruit in the fall, comes the most blossoms in the spring.

Mrs. Charles Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for Sick Headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

If the Interstate Commission wants to tackle a burning question let it try the deadly car stove.

## News in Brief.

Further rioting occurred on Saturday in Shenandoah, and more is expected.

Ten civilians were shot at Huelva Saturday as a result of a miners' strike.

Col. John H. George died at Concord, N. H., early Sunday morning.

A $30,000 jewelry robbery took place in Norfolk, Va., Wednesday.

Another rival of the Standard Oil Company is in the field.

Seven death sentences were imposed in Indian Territory Thursday.

Tracheotomy was performed on the Crown Prince Thursday.

Extraordinary preparations for naval warfare making in Italy.

Parliament opened Thursday with the Queen's speech. The Parnellites began operations at once.

President Corbin refuses to treat with the railroad strikers, but promises fair treatment to the miners.

Rev. F. L. Patton, D. D., was Thursday elected president of Princeton College.

It transpires that Germany and Italy have formed a defensive alliance against France.

The war in western freight rates took in all Nebraska Tuesday. Export rates are also demoralized.

The leadership of the Reading strike has been assumed by the general executive board of the K. of L.

The president of the Metropolitan Bank of Cincinnati has been arrested, charged with misappropriating $200,000

A thorough canvass of the farmers of the United States shows them to be overwhelmingly in favor of protection.

The government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad recommended the adoption of the debt-settlement plan advocated by the commission.

Henry George says that now Cleveland has come out for free trade he doesn't believe in a third party candidate this year.

The proposed lease of the Boston & Providence Railroad by the Old Colony was debated in the Massachusetts house Tuesday, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Hon. John Sherman, Hon. William McKinley and Hon. Nathan Goff addressed the Home Market Club of Boston at its banquet at the Vendome Thursday night.

In the Massachusetts house Thursday the Providence Old Colony lease bill was passed to engrossment. The senate rejected the proposition to amend the constitution so as to limit the length of legislative sessions.

The feature of the senate session was, Thursday, Mr. Riddleberger's "giving away" the fact that in the executive session of Wednesday the British extradition treaty was laid aside by a vote of 28 to 21. A general discussion took place upon the subject of public buildings.

In the senate Wednesday, the vote on the Blair bill was ordered to be taken on next Wednesday. Mr. Riddleberger again made a spectacle of himself and the Senate. In the house, a bill was passed making bills of leading evidence in certain cases. The speaker announced the special committee to investigate the Reading strike.

The embezzlement of $10,000 was made public Tuesday, from the firm of Whitall, Tatum & Co., Philadelphia, dealers in druggists' sundries and glassware, by I. H. Roberts, the cashier of the house, who is a resident of Moorestown, N. J. The cashier confessed to the truth of the charge and said that he was ready to go to prison for it.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

**FEBRUARY STANDARD TIME, 1888.**

| | Sun rises | Sun sets | Moon sets | High water Morn | High water Eve |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 Sat | 6 59 | 5 30 | 6 7 | 7 25 | 8 07 |
| 12 Sun | 6 58 | 5 31 | 6 23 | 8 10 | 8 50 |
| 13 Mon | 6 56 | 5 32 | 7 25 | 8 56 | 9 32 |
| 14 Tues | 6 55 | 5 34 | 8 23 | 9 41 | 10 51 |
| 15 Wed | 6 54 | 5 35 | 9 20 | 10 28 | 10 58 |
| 16 Thurs | 6 52 | 5 36 | 10 16 | 11 18 | 11 43 |
| 17 Fri | 6 51 | 5 37 | 11 12 | ..... | 12 13 |

Last Quarter, 4th day, 2h. 26m., evening.
New Moon, 11th day, 6h. 52m., evening.
First Quarter, 19th day, 8h. 59m., evening.
Full Moon, 27th day, 6h. 56m., morning.

Every woman who suffers from Sick Headache, and who dislikes to take bitter doses, should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are the easiest of all medicines to take. A positive cure for the above distressing complaint; give prompt relief in dyspepsia and indigestion; prevent and cure constipation and piles. As easy to take as sugar. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Price 25c. If you try them you will not be without them.

The report that the Virginia tobacco crop has been ruined by frost will make sauer-kraut dear.

"Orchard Tea" is what cider is called occasionally in Connecticut.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**ADVICE TO MOTHERS.**

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.


OPERA HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
February 15 & 16.
THE ELITE TRAGIC EVENT.
America's Brilliant Young Tragedian,

Robt. Downing,

Under the management of
MR. THOMAS H. MACK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,—
Grandest Production ever given of FORREST and McCULLOUGH'S GREATEST SUCCESS,

SPARTACUS,
(THE GLADIATOR)
THURSDAY EVENING,—
Shakespeare's Grand Masterpiece,

Julius Cæsar,

MR. DOWNING as MARC ANTONY,
supported by the full strength of The Gladiator Company.
Prices—50, 75, $1.
Reserved sale opens Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

CHASE & SANBORN'S
SEAL BRAND

COFFEE
IS THE BEST.
A RARE BLEND OF PRIVATE PLANTATION JAVA AND ARABIAN MOCHA—GREAT STRENGTH—EXQUISITE FLAVOR—ABSOLUTE PURITY—UNIFORMITY AND RICHNESS.
TEST FREE
LADIES! Send 12 cents to pay cost of postage and cash and we will send a LARGE TRIAL Sample.
CHASE & SANBORN.

H. W. LADD & CO.

FINE

FRENCH SATINES

—AND—

GINGHAMS.

Two hundred and thirty new styles will be opened Monday morning. Styles selected especially for us in Paris, and the handsomest line of fine goods ever shown by any one house in America. Nothing to compare with them has ever before been seen here. Many of them will sell at sight.

Those who wish to have or to see them should call early, as our prices are no higher than asked all over the country for ordinary and staple effects.

H. W. LADD & CO.,

Providence, R.I.

TEBBETTS'

CLOAK STORE,

99 Westminster Street,

Butler Exchange,

Providence, R. I.

3 Great Bargains.

We offer this week three of the greatest bargains that were ever shown in Providence. We bought them late at our own prices, and give our customers the benefit.

$10 00. An all-wool Cape Newmarket, tailor made, satin facings, and sold early in season for $17. Our price $10.

$15 00. An elegant and dressy Seal Plush Wrap, two handsome ornaments on front, beautiful fringe and an extra fine lining, a regular $25 garment. Our price $15.

$30 00. The best Plush Cloak ever shown in Providence, finest shape, trimmings and linings, and warranted not to spot; usually sold for $40 and $45. Our price $30.

We shall open this last lot on WEDNESDAY, February 8th,

* Sign of the GREAT WHITE BEAR. *


NOTICE.

OFFICE HOURS of the Tax Collector, when not collecting taxes, are from 10.30 A. M. to 11.30 A. M.

W. J. H. AILMAN,
24 Tax Collector.

## New Advertisements.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE. FOR GENTLEMEN.

The only fine calf $3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet, makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand-sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuine unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, warranted."

W. L. Douglas $4 Shoe, the original and only hand-sewed welt $4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from $5 to $6.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe is unexcelled for heavy wear.

W. L. DOUGLAS $2 Shoe is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

J. M. SWAN, Agent, Newport.
1-28-tf

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION COURSE
—AT—
MASONIC HALL.
The next entertainment will be a
Chamber Concert, Thursday, Feb. 9.
Mrs. E. Humphrey Allen, Soprano; Mr. C. N. Allen, Violin; Mr. Wulf Fries, 'Cello; Mr. E. B. Perry, Piano, to be followed by
Feb. 28—SAUAH BIAH.
India Illustrated and Impersonated.
March 5—MARSHALL P. WILDER.
Humorous Readings and Impersonations.
March 12—RUGGLES 'T. MALE QUARTETTE. Concert and Readings.
March 20—PERKINS INSTITUTE GRADUATES. Concert.
For the rest of the course, reserved seats only $1.50. Tickets and plat of hall at C. E. Hammett's Book Store. Single Admission, 50c., Reserved seats, 25c. extra. Special prices to members at Association Office.

Clearance Sale!

Shop-worn books, magazines, games, picture frames, pictures and odd lots of writing paper. Shall also dispose of my Japanese goods at a large reduction.

PIANOS TO RENT
at low rates.

A. B. CORBIN,
301 THAMES STREET.

Back Numbers
—OF—
Harper's Bazaar, Harper's Weekly, Waverly Magazines, Puck, Judge, True Flag, Yankee Blade, Frank Leslie's, Harper's Young People,
25c. A BUNDLE,
—AT—
CLARKE'S
NEWS DEPOT,
People's Library Building.

Poultry Supplies,
Scraps, Oyster Shells, Bone, Cracker Crumbs, Egg Food and Condition Powders.
Call for 1888 SEED CATALOGUE, at
GEO. A. WEAVER'S,
19 & 23 Broadway.


NOTICE
Of Intention to Apply for Letters of Administration.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he intends to apply for letters of administration on the estate of JOHN HAYES, who left Newport, August, 1868, and has not been heard from since.

FRANK F. NOLAN.
Newport, R., Jan. 21, 1888-3mos


HEADQUARTERS FOR
Valentines
—AT—
146 Thames St.
D. L. CUMMINGS,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
has the largest assortment of Valentines in the city and don't you forget it. Lace, Card, Satin and other styles of Valentines, from 1c. to $5.

## Miscellaneous.

GEORGE W. FLAGG,
ROOM 4,
301 1-2 Thames St.,
Banker,
Stock, Note, Real Estate, Mortgage and Business Broker.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Real Estate bought and sold. Notes, Mortgages and business places negotiated.
Private wire to New York and Chicago.
Newport, Providence and Fall River local stocks on sale.

Money to Loan
on all kinds of personal property, also assignment of policemen's and firemen's wages. Notary public.


CITY OF NEWPORT, R. I.,
POLICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

Sledding Notice.

IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 12 of the City Ordinances, the following named streets are hereby designated as coasting places for the use of single sleds only:

Sanford street,
Ayrault street,
Barney street,
William street,
Pope street,
Dearborn street.

Double sleds may be used on

Mann avenue,
East Catherine street,
Buena Vista street,
Bath Road,
West Narragansett avenue,

But not elsewhere.
Per order of the Mayor,
1-7 WM. C. CONGDON, Chief of Police.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Benjamin D. Gladding has this day made to the undersigned a general assignment for the equal benefit of his creditors, and all persons indebted to said Benjamin are requested to make payment to the undersigned forthwith, and all persons having claims against said Benjamin D. Gladding are notified to present their claims to me within six months from the date hereof, as provided by law.

ARTHUR B. GLADDING.
December 15, 1887.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Thomas C. Clarke, of Newport in Rhode Island, has this day made an assignment to the undersigned, of all his goods, chattels, debts, effects and other estate for the benefit of those creditors of said assignors who shall exhibit; and prove their respective claims within six months from the date hereof; and shall within the same time execute and deliver a release under seal of their said claims.

All creditors of said assignor are hereby requested to present their claims; and all persons indebted to him to make payment to the undersigned.

PHINEAS C. CLARKE,
Assignee.
Newport, R. I., August 16th, 1887.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that William J. O. Young has this day made to the undersigned a general assignment for the equal benefit of all his creditors; and all persons indebted to said Young are requested to make payment forthwith to the undersigned, and all the creditors of the said Young are notified to present their claims within six months, as required by law, to the assignee.

JOHN J. PECKHAM,
Newport, Dec. 5, 1887. Assignee.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Pardon S. Knull of the city of Newport, has this day made a general assignment to me, the undersigned, for the equal benefit of all his creditors, and all persons indebted to said Knull are requested forthwith to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said Knull are notified to present the same to the undersigned within six months from the date hereof, as required by law.

JOHN J. PECKHAM,
Newport, Dec. 3, 1887. Assignee.


Valentines!
The finest, cheapest and largest variety to be found in the city, at
Arnold's,
12 Broadway.
—AT—
HAZARD & HORTON'S, 42 Church St.,
you can find a nice line of
Chamber Suits, Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, Upholstered and Rattan Furniture.
They also have on hand a fine line of Curtains and Furniture Coverings in Plushes, Tapestries, etc., and repair, refinish and re-upholster furniture, make and make over hair mattresses, and make to order the best feather pillows in the market. They also manufacture fine furniture to order. German and French plate mirrors set at short notice. Call and examine our stock.

BARGAINS!
My annual sale of
SHOP-WORN BOOTS AND SHOES,
Will begin
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.
T. MUMFORD SEABURY,
214 THAMES STREET.

The Whole Story in a Nut Shell.
This has not been a good Overcoat season.
We have more Overcoats on hand than we should have.
We much prefer cash and less cash than they cost us.
In order to sell them must offer special inducements.
This we are doing, and it will pay you to investigate and stock up either for the remainder of this winter or for next season. Don't delay. Come at once. Store closed Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 6 P. M.
MARTIN E. BENNETT,
159 THAMES ST.

NEW CROP
N. O. Molasses,
NEW BUCKWHEAT.
*Teas and Coffees*
AT
VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
Sayer Brothers,
283 Thames Street.

Re-Opening
OF
Lopez Wharf Lumber Yard.
THE UNDERSIGNED, having purchased the stock of Lumber and Building Materials belonging to the estate of the late James B Finch, hereby gives notice that he will continue the
Lumber Business
on Lopez wharf, lately occupied by Mr. Finch, and will be glad to receive the same generous consideration and patronage which the public has accorded to him at the old business stand.
ALEX. N. BARKER.
Newport, R. I., Sept. 1, 1887. tf

INSURANCE NOTICE!
AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,
MERCHANTS' BANK.
THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:—
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co., of London.
The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.
Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y. ..... $2,080,950
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia ..... 2,301,358
Fire Association of Philadelphia ..... 4,250,564
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford ..... 4,709,028
Imperial Ins. Co. of London ..... 8,727,000
Guardian Ins. Co. of London ..... 7,855,196
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence ..... 960,426
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto ..... 802,443
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn ..... 6,383,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London ..... 7,956,093
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester ..... 6,498,187
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh ..... 5,332,050
Northern Assurance Co. of London ..... 5,388,678
Phenix Assurance Co. of London ..... 7,887,175
A. S. SHERMAN,
7-9 Office Merchants' Bank.

HORSES
—AND—
CARRIAGES
At lower prices than ever sold for before.
30 Horses,
Of all kinds and prices.
75 Carriages,
New and second-hand.
40 Harnesses,
For little money.
Having more stock than I wish to winter, I will make prices so low that anyone can buy.
BUGGIES,
$35, $40, $50, $55, $60, $80, $100, $125, $150, $200.
CARRYALLS AND CANOPY-TOPS,
$50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $200 each.
Carts,
$50, $75, $100, $125, $150 each.
HARNESSES,
$5, $7; $8, $10, $12, $15, $20, $25, $30 each.
Hay, Straw and Grain taken in Exchange at Market Value.
These goods must be sold, for I want the room.
Call and see me at
LAWTON'S, cor. Touro and Spring streets.

KIRK'S

FLOATING SOAP
IS
THE CHIEF
For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry.
Snow White and Absolutely Pure.
If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap, send 16 cents for sample cake to the makers.
JAS. S. KIRK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

FOR SALE.
Two good new order wagons for sale cheap or for exchange, at
J. B. BACHELLER,
Langley's Wharf, opp. Post Office

Lombard Investment Company
Of Boston and Kansas City.
Six per cent. First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds.
The financial columns of the newspapers of to-day are filled with advertisements of the Mortgages and Debenture bonds offered investors by Mortgage Companies East and West. Parties in this vicinity having funds to invest in such securities, will do well to consider the value of financial strength and thirty-five years' experience in placing such mortgages, and examine the claims of the Lombard Investment Company to the confidence of investors.
Represented in Rhode Island by
THOS. COGGESHALL & SON,
OFFICES
Over Bank of Rhode Island, cor. Thames street and Commercial wharf, Newport, and 62 Westminster street, Providence. Residence, 85 Kay street, Newport.


Newport W. C. T. U.

MEETINGS semi-monthly on WEDNESDAY, February 1st, 15th and 29th, at 3 P. M., in Y. M. C. A. Hall.

FREE TO ALL.
11-26-3m


ROYAL
Argand Burner
FOR OIL.
WILL FIT ANY ORDINARY LAMP.
ABSOLUTELY SAFE.
ONE BURNER EQUALS 65 CANDLES.
Strong, white, steady flame. Rests the eyes.
Simple, Cool, Easily Re-Wicked.
EXTINGUISHER
Turns out like gas. No blowing out.
IT HAS NO EQUAL
For parlor or library, stores or churches, for all toilers with the pen or needle.
A Burner with Chimney Complete sent free on receipt of $1.25.
Also, Royal Argand Burner for Gas, Same Price.
New York Brass Co.,
1 Barclay street, New York city.
Philadelphia:—118 South Seventh street.
Chicago:—53 Dearborn Street.
London:—8 Snow street.
Boston:—27 Bromfield street.
12-10-1m

The Light Running Domestic,
The most reliable Machine made.
F. S. WAITE
Agent, 293 Thames street.
Butterick's Patterns for February.
F. S. WAITE, Agent, 293 Thames St.
AGENCY
Lewando's French Dye House.
F. S. WAITE, 293 Thames st.
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
F. S. WAITE,
293 * Thames * St.

RHODE ISLAND
Hospital Trust Co.
Office 60 South Main Street.
Open from 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
PAYS interest on DEPOSITS, subject to checks at sight;
MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.
All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.
All information furnished at this Company's office.
The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, in the settlement of estates, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in these capacities.
Executors, Administrators, Receivers, &c., who deposit their funds with the Company, are exempted by law from all personal responsibility.
Directors.—Amos C. Barstow, Zachariah Chafee, Christopher Lippitt, Samuel M. Noyes, Royal C. Taft, Robert H. I. Goddard, G. W. R. Matteson, S. S. Sprague, William D. Ely, Robert I. Gammell, William Binney, William B. Weeden, Rowland Hazard, Edward D. Pearce, Jr., Henry J. Steere, Horatio N. Campbell, Robert Knight, John W. Danielson, Herbert J. Wells, and John C. Pegram.
HERBERT J. WELLS, President.
W. H. LATHAM, Vice-President.
E. S. CLARK, Secretary.

# Farm and Family

## Boys on the Farm.

Mr. L. G. Brown, at the close of his recent article in the Telegraph of September 7th, seems to think that the more boys on a farm the less 'boy' you have. I will guarantee that if the father is a man and the mother is a woman, every boy will be a manly one. The usual trouble with too many boys on a farm is that that the ruling powers have no bump of order. The oldest boy begins quite early to help 'Pop.' He is expected to run fifty miles a day and not go off the farm, to do at least five times as much as a man, and 'to be quick about it, too.' If 'Pop has nothing to order at the moment, mother has, you bet, and if neither one is at hand with some urgent necessity, there's that woodchuck, or muskrat which must be attended to instanter. The time to trap them is all the time, and it is the most important business on the whole place. Did you ever know a boy to neglect such things? In fact, if it was not for the rodents on the farm nine-tenths of the boys would die of ennui once a week at least. But soberly, the way to have six boys on a farm equal to six full grown men is to parcel out the chores and the regular labor among them according to age, so that each one does that which he is able to do well, and so that the whole lot may have ample time to attend to all the woodchucks, muskrats, bluejays, hawks, fishes, game birds, etc.

A big farm should have such an influence on the rising generation as to make all the boys 'big' boys at once, as soon at least as they have boots and trouser pockets. I have but to look half a mile south of the window by which I am writing this to see some of the seven boys of my neighbor's at work; there are several girls, too.—There are three good teams, and 120 acres of land to work; also cows, calves, pigs and poultry; there does not seem to be any 'boss' on the place, there is no noise, no quarreling, and yet business goes right along; crops are put in and harvested, and the whole family are one in one sense and many in another. All are great readers, and almost always spend their pocket money (and they all have a stock of it) for books or some useful article. They one and all 'get up every morning before breakfast,' and the day's work is done before supper. What is the secret of this pleasant life? Why, the father is a man and the mother a woman; they are of a cheerful disposition, and work seems to do itself. When it is time to plow, the tools just face around and lo! there are the teams ready to hook on. Harvest never comes till every one and everything is ready, and to crown all every farmer in the neighborhood, no matter how many boys he has, find constant jobs for this man's boys; they always have time to do them, and they get the money for them too. Boys who are taught by example to work are always manly boys. I can just say as much for the girls, but to save reputation let every reader just read this in double sense and the young misses of the family will get the notice they so well deserve.—[Germantown Telegraph.

## Grass Cultivation.

There are a large variety of grasses in cultivation, so many in fact as to astonish the farmer who has never sown any one kind but timothy in conjunction with clover. Orchard grass is an exceedingly valuable grass, and when grown alone has been flourishing as well as ever after 40 years of continuous growth. Kentucky blue grass is the best pasture grass for permanence and feeding value, and the old meadows of Kentucky, which never felt the plow, bear testimony to its permanence, while the noted horses and cattle fed upon them prove its nutritive value. Some grasses are of early growth, some later, and one of these is recuperating while the other is being eaten down. English blue grass is one of the earliest to afford pasture, orchard grass is next, then follows red clover, then timothy, tall oat grass, red top, and white clover. Some grasses, as fowl meadow grass, meadow fescue and red top, with alsike clover, succeed upon moist lands, and others, as orchard grass, timothy and, oat grass, do better on dry soils. Hence one can easily suit his mixture to the land, and so hit every point he aims at at once.

## Sheep vs. Dog.

The sheep of the fine wool breeds reared in Germany, France, Spain, Hungary, and Austria are of the merino classes, and the mutton is inferior, because centuries of breeding have tended toward the smallest carcass and the heaviest fleece, thus procuring the most wool at the least cost. There is but one exception, which is the French delaine merino, bred for many years by the Government at its farm at Rambouillet. This sheep is a large bodied animal, weighing 150 to 275 pounds, and having a fleece of long, fine, curly wool. This is the only fairly good mutton sheep in Europe, and those who are experienced in this regard know that European mutton is execrable, even as compared with that of America. If American shepherds find greater profit in wool than in mutton they will stick to our excellent merinos, but the farm stock, small in number, but choice in quality and feeding, will supply the fine mutton, and in the course of time our mountain lands will yield the choicest kinds of meat along with the useful carding wool for the local manufactories, which will go where these sheep are to be found.

We can, however, never excel in sheep rearing as long as a worthless cur is thought more of than a sheep, and while our laws permit people to keep wild and savage beasts that roam at large and ravage the flocks. There is an instinctive affection in the human race for the dog. It is perhaps a token of the original sin which it is said claims dominion over nature. At any rate, it is a matter to be taken into account and provided for. The writer, a few years ago urging before a legislative committee in charge of a bill for the protection and encouragement of sheep, was met with the remark from one of the law makers, "I keep seven dogs, and would not sacrifice one for a thousand sheep." This was begging the question, which was not the sacrifice of any dog, but the compulsory care of it by its owner, that it might be kept at home and not be permitted to roam at large at night or by day, unchecked in its desire for fresh mutton. This duty should be held paramount. An owner of a dog should keep it safely secured on his own premises, as the farmer keeps his sheep and takes care that they do not trespass on the gardens of those who own dogs and destroy their crops. If this amount of protection were granted to the shepherds of America, flocks would soon be found upon every farm, and we might then enjoy good mutton as cheaply as we may now get our pork.[—N. Y. Times.

## Mixing Crops.

It is a well-known fact in the culture of crops that as one crop follows another with special benefit, so one crop may be grown with another with advantage in point of yield. Thus we know that wheat following clover or peas, corn following clover, oats following potatoes or grass, may all grow with greater vigor than when following any other crop. It is also equally true that two crops mixed will often yield as much as each crop separately. Oats and peas, for instance, or barley and tares, corn and southern cow peas, corn and pumpkins, beans or turnips, grow very well together, and one yields a crop without interfering with the other. And as this is true, it is equally so that the various grasses flourish well in company, being—so to speak—sociable in their character, and aiding one another to resist adverse circumstances. Some that are fibrous-rooted ones; the weak gain shelter from the strong, and the total crop is not only larger than from any one but it maintains its hold upon the ground parmanently. Taking advantage of the bare fact, it is a matter of experiment to find the varieties that are best suited for the purpose desired.

## A Rapid Walk.

Attention is urged by a writer in Wallace's Monthly to the walking gait as the first to be developed in a colt or young horse, and by which a great degree of practical proficiency is attainable. He enforces this idea by estimates and exampes: "We have known numerous road-bred horses that would walk from four and one-half to five miles in an hour without urging, and many, in fact. Most well-bred road horses could be taught to cover greater distances than this in the same time if it were not for the pernicious custom (as we think) of putting the colts to the trot as soon as they are in the harness and before they are really bridle-wise. Every farmer's boy knows that he can do a better job of work—plowing, harrowing or cultivating corn—with a fast-walking team which makes the dirt fly than with a slow one. The saving on a farm when the horses walk three miles an hour, or even when they walk two and one-half miles, is twenty per cent.; or, in other words, the fast team can rest a whole day in the week and yet do as much work as the slow team—do it easier and do it better. When work is pressing or weather uncertain the fast team is a treasure. While every effort has been made to increase the speed of the trotter, the draft-horse men have been working for pounds with little regard either for muscle or walking speed. It is a very great mistake to suppose that the drafthorse cannot be trained to walk rapidly. We have been breeding to a Percheron for four years that often walks nine miles in one hour and fifty minutes over a hilly road, and his colts are all rapid walkers."

Testing the store of field and garden seeds is good winter work and can be done by the kitchen stove. Place 100 seeds on flannel or blotting paper laid on sand in a saucer, and cover with blotting paper, then moisten the whole and keep them moist and warm. The number germinating will show the percentage of good seed.

Importations from other countries will probably keep the price of potatoes for eating down to a moderate figure in the markets of New England. But good seed potatoes will be in active demand in the spring and will bring good prices.

A cow is in her prime at six and for three or four years after, according to the cow, and the manner in which she has been fed. High feeding wears a cow out fast.

Comfort all around in the house, the barn, the pig pen, and the chicken coop, is the profitable order of things this mouth.

## Weights in the Kitchen.

Ten common-sized eggs weigh one pound.

Soft butter the size of an egg weighs one ounce.

One pint of coffee A sugar weighs twelve ounces.

One quart of sifted flour (well heaped) one pound.

One pint of best brown sugar weighs thirteen ounces.

Two teacups (well heaped) of coffee A sugar weighs one pound

Two teacups (level) of granulated sugar weighs one pound.

Two teacups of soft butter well packed weighs one pound.

One and one third pints of powdered sugar weighs one pound

Two tablespoons of powdered sugar or flour weighs one ounce.

One tablespoon (well rounded) of soft butter weighs one ounce.

One pint (heaped) of granulated sugar weighs fourteen ounces.

Two and one-half teacups (level) of best brown sugar weighs one pound.

Two and three-fourths teacups (level) of powdered sugar weighs one pound.

One tablespoonful (well heaped) of granulated coffee A or best brown sugar equals one ounce.

As a help in the absence of any handy means of weighing, the following rules for measuring will be found very convenient.

A generous pint of liquid or one pint of finely-chopped meat packed solidly weighs one pound which it would be very convenient to remember.

Teaspoons vary in size, and the new ones hold about twice as much as the old-fashioned spoon of thirty years ago. A medium sized teaspoon contains about a dram.

## Hints for Home Decoration.

Never hang a picture so that it will be necessary to mount a stepladder to view it. Hang it so that the center will be about five feet and a half from the floor, a little below the line of vision of a person of average height.

Never select furniture whose "means of support" do not appear adequate. Chairs with spindle legs inclined too far inward or outward have an apparent tendency toward disruption, and are constant terrors to callers. Straight substantial legs suggest strength and inspire confidence.

Never treat a hallway as though it were a dooryard, and no part of the house proper. A hall should be inviting and hold out to the visitor a promise of the beauty of the inner rooms.

Never put a piece of furniture into a room merely because it is pretty and will fill up. Every article should have its real or apparent use; as a general thing the necessary pieces will occupy all the space that should be allotted to furniture.

Never permit a white marble mantel to disfigure an otherwise tasteful room. Cover it with a draped mantel board. White marble has a suggestion of cemeteries about it. It always looks crude in a drawing room, even in the form of the finest sculpture.

Never forget that an open fire and judiciously selected pictures will make any room cheerful.

Never put paper on the walls of a nursery, it is better to either paint or kalsomine. There is always danger of poison in the coloring of the paper or of the paste becoming sour.

Never have a drawing room so filled with frail and delicate bric-a-brac that the least movement is fraught with danger of costly and wholesome break age. This does not conduce to ease.

Never have dark carpet and walls in a room that is deficient in light. Only apartments open to the outer light will stand gloomy tones in decoration.

Never use an inordinately large mirror with a bulbous gilt frame, planned with the evident purpose of getting rid of as much goldleaf as possible Small beveled glasses in sconces or framed in rich plush of color harmonizing with that of the wall paper are in better taste.

Never hang a picture from one nail. Aside from the mere question of safety, the use of two nails, the cord stretched across them so as to come down squarely to the corners of the frame, has a symmetrical effect and makes the walls look very much more finished.

Never have a carpet patterned with gigantic roses or other actual flowers. They harmonize with nothing. The colors in carpet should, in a great measure, complete the color scheme adopted for the room.

Never place a picture or a bit of decoration where it does not serve some artistic purpose. If a picture is intended to be seen in a strong light do not put it in an obscure corner, and, on the other hand, if it be painted in a high color key, do not bring it within the direct influence of a brilliant sunburst.

Never imitate a rich material in a cheaper one. The use of glossy paper laid off like squares of marble for hall decoration has fortunately been done away with, but the use of bogus stained glass still continues to charm the tasteless.—"A. C. B," in New York Commercial Advertiser.

## Recipes for the Table.

RAISED DOUGHNUTS.—In the morning take one pint of warm milk, one cup of sugar, one half cup of yeast, a little salt, and set a sponge, making it rather thick. At night add one cup of sugar, one half cup of lard and two eggs; knead up and let stand until morning. Then roll out thin, cut round and let stand on the molding board till night. Fry in hot lard.

STEWED CELERY.—Take the green stalks not suitable to eat raw, scrape and wash clean; cut in pieces an inch long, and soak in cold water fifteen minutes, then put in a saucepan of boiling water; salt and cook tender, drain and put in cold water. Put one tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan, melt and add flour to thicken; mix smooth and thin with half pint of milk; stir until it boils, add three tablespoonfuls of water, with salt and pepper, add the celery to this sauce, heat through and serve.

BAKED APPLE PUDDING.—Take four tart apples, sliced or chopped, put them in a well buttered dish, make a batter with a pint of sweet milk, a pint of flour, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and two well beaten eggs; pour over the apples and bake. Sauce—A half pint of water; let it boil; add a nice lump of butter, a little salt, half a cup of sugar, a little wet corn starch to thicken it like cream, a little yellow rind of a lemon and some of the juice; boil all together and serve.

PUREE OF PEAS.—Soak two pounds of English split peas in water over night. Strain off this water in the morning and put the peas in a saucepan, pour the peas in two quarts of cold water and let boil till dry. Then put in a small ham bone, a chopped onion and two quarts of hot stock, and let boil for two hours. Strain and press the peas through a fine seive; season with salt and pepper; put on the stove again let it come to a boil, and then add one pint of cold cream or milk a little thickened, and serve. With it serve stale bread, cut in small dice pieces, fried brown.

TO ROAST WILD DUCK.—Pick, draw and singe the same as chicken. Do not wash them unless you break the gall or intestines, as it greatly destroys the flavor. If they should have a fishy odor rub the breast lightly with a piece of onion and put three or four cranberries (uncooked) in the duck before cooking it. Tuck back the wings and truss the legs down close to the body. Put the cranberries and a piece of butter the size of a walnut in each duck. Place them in a baking pan, add one teaspoonful of salt and a quarter cup of boiling water to the pan, baste them well with melted butter, put them into a very hot oven and bake forty-five minutes, if wanted rare; one hour, if well done; basting them with their own gravy every five minutes. When done serve with the gravy from the pan poured over them.

POTATO CROQUETTES.—Two cups of mashed potatoes, two tablespoonfuls of cream, one teaspoonful of onion juice, and teaspoonful of salt, a grating of nutmeg, yolks of two eggs, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a dash of cayenne. Beat the yolks until light, add them to the potatoes, and then add all the other ingredients; mix, and turn into a small saucepan; stir over the fire until the mixture leaves the sides of the pan, take from the fire, and, when cool, form into cylinders. Roll first in egg and then in bread crumbs, and fry in smoking-hot fat. This makes twelve croquettes.

## Feminine Fancies.

Laces and passementeries are used to trim costumes of plain velvet, and sometimes striped velvets are used in combination.

Clusters of six heavily frosted gold balls, set with turquoises where the balls connect, are pretty pendants for the chatelaine.

Fine broadcloths and ladies' cloths are said to be used in Paris for bridesmaids' dresses, and sometimes even for bridal dresses.

Tulle bonnets are worn at the theatres, and for other dressy occasions, and roses and other artificial flowers are used to decorate them.

The short, jaunty sealskin jacket is the fashionable wrap this season for dressy young ladies, and many pretty variations are seen.

Oxidized silver lace pins in the form of a turkey's claw are popular. Another new design represents a silver log with a tiny gold frog upon it.

French brocades are extensively used for very dressy toilets. The patterns are exquisite and the grounds are changeable and beautifully illuminated.

Owing to the popularity of moire antique, designers are constantly devising new patterns of watering. None of them, however, are so rich in effect as the original design.

As the season advances the skirts of dresses are less bunched at the back than heretofore, and are laid in wider plaits. Steels are now limited to two, and these are placed in the lower half of the foundation skirt.

Bonnets composed entirely of ostrich feathers are entirely new, and very soft and pleasing in effect. The crown and brim are often covered with feathers of contrasting colors, and loops of ribbon and ribbon strings are the only trimmings.

Striped moire and satin, the satin stripes embroidered in gold and silver, is one of the rich materials recently imported for evening dresses. Another effective material has alternate stripes of faille, brocaded with single flowers in garlands, and moire antique, in strongly contrasting colors.

Among the new fans one noticeable for its originality was of satin, one-half light, with a painted design, the other black with rows of gold embroidered insertion, the light and dark sections being joined diagonally. This arrangement will admit of many charming contrasts of colors and materials.

## An Astonished Medicine Man.

There was another episode which these peculiar people seemed to consider as a huge joke, which I will explain as briefly as possible, to show what the native people consider as funny in the frigid zones. One of the Eskimo men had a peculiarly disfigured face, to which he pointed so often that one of the party was finally led to ask him the cause. He most cheerfully assented to explain, amidst the grins and suppressed laughter of the others. When he was a young boy he was one of a small band of natives that came upon the remains of one of Sir John Franklin's unfortunate parties, they had starved to death, and they found many curious things among the scattered materials at the site of the sad scene. One, which immediately took his boyish eye, was a red flattened can that he found, full of "black sand," as he expressed it. The "black sand" was of no possible use to him, and, on the first occasion he had to utilize the can, which was one winter evening, when he was sitting by the lamp in his snow house, he poured this useless material out on the platform of snow that held the lamp, and in doing so some of it splashed in the flame. There was an instantaneous explosion, which he tried to explain by yelling "boom," until I thought the top of my head had been knocked off, and when some of the shock had passed away he found that the top of his snow-hut had disappeared in the dark night, the stone lamp was broken into pieces, and the kitchen utensils and parlor furniture all mixed up. He was a medicine-man of the tribe—that is, one supposed to cure sickness by magic, incantations, etc.,—and at the time the powder-can exploded a patient was visiting him, who disappeared in the confusion, and his whereabouts was not known for a month or two afterward, when he turned up in another tribe farther south, whose doctors, he claimed were not of such a pyrotechnic school of medicine. The medicine man said that his own nervous system was badly shattered for a long time, and his hands and face were fearfully scarred as evidence of his story, but if his appetite was at all injured he had more than fully recovered, for he was the most enormous eater, savage or civilized, that I ever saw in my life, and could easily dispose of a reindeer ham at lunch, whenever he came around to repeat his story, which was altogether too frequent; but we luckily found a good plan of ridding ourselves of him by the apparent careless handling of a powder-can.—[From "Fun in the Frigid Zones," by Lieutenant Schwatka, in "Woman," February, 1888.

## "You've Gone Over It."

One Sunday morning an old gentleman was going to church. He was a happy, cheerful Christian, who had a very great respect for the Sabbath. He was, however, somewhat singular in his manner of giving reproof. As he was going along he met a man driving a heavily-loaded cart through the town. When the old gentleman came opposite the cart, he suddenly stopped, and lifting up both hands as if in alarm, he exclaimed, as he gazed under the cart:

"There, there, you are going over it; you have gone right over it!"

The driver was frightened, and instantly cried out "Whoa, whoa," and brought his horse to a stand.

He then looked under the wheels, expecting to see the mangled remains of some innocent child, or at least some dog or pig that had been crushed to death.

But after gazing all about, and seeing nothing under the wheels, he looked at the gentleman who had so strangely arrested his attention, and anxiously asked, "What have I gone over, sir?"

"Over the Fourth Commandment, my friend," was the reply. 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.'"—[Illustrated Christian Weekly.

## Sowing Seven Grains.

We are told that it is a custom among the Indians, when they are sowing maize, to put seven grains of corn into the ground. One was asked why this was done. "Well," said the Indian, "we put in one grain for the crows, another for the worms and a third for the squirrels, and we expect that the rest will bring forth fruit." The Indians teach us a lesson. They teach us to sow good seed liberally and not to be disappointed if all that we sow does not bring forth fruit. Our Saviour teaches us that some will fall by the wayside, some on stony ground and some among thorns. This we must expect as good seed sowers. But what of it? Should it lead us not to sow at all? Nay, it should rather lead us, like the Indians, to sow more bountifully lest, with scanty sowing, the crows, the worms and the squirrels get the whole harvest. If we sow bountifully we may rest assured of this—that the good seed of truth will find its way to some honest and good hearts and bring forth fruit thirty, sixty and a hundred-fold. The inspired word tells us, "He which soweth sparingly shall reap sparingly, and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully."—[Messiah's Herald.

## Insect Pests.

The annual loss caused by insects in the United States is estimated at about $150,000,000, that on cotton alone being $15,000,000. The insects increase with the advance of civilization, on account, doubtless, of the greater abundance of the food furnished them. Every vegetable product and every variety of fruit and flowers are attended by special parasites, each of which thrives on its respective food-plant.

"My little son, three years of age, was terribly afflicted with scrofula. His head was entirely covered with scrofulous sores, and his body showed many marks of the disease. A few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured him."—W. J. Beckett, Hymera, Ind.

# A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

## Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

## The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

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Humors, Erysipelas, Canker, and Catarrh, Can be cured by purifying the blood with

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a more permanent, lasting, result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Haines, No. Lindale, O.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.—Mary C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.

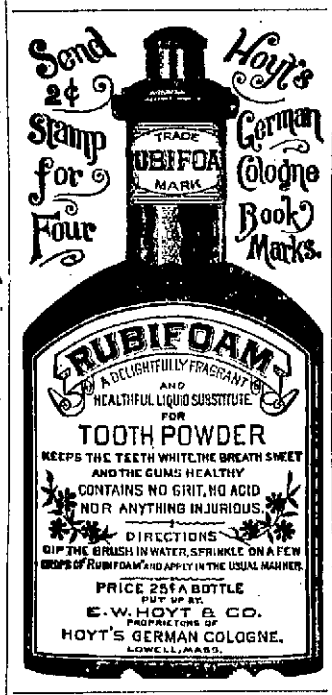
I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.—Susan L. Cook, 908 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Jane Peirce, South Bradford, Mass.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1: six bottles, $5.




**WOOD'S LADIES**

GOLD MEDAL

**BLACKING**

A HARMLESS SHOE DRESSING.

Gold Medal received for superiority over all other dressings. Will not crack or harden the leather. Bottle contains double the quantity Manner dressings. 25c. Your Shoe Dealer has it.

**SULPHUR BITTERS**

THE GREAT

**German Remedy.**

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For the wealthy Billions Sprue depend on SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.

Do you suffer with that tired and all-gone feeling? If so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blotches, and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and workshops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise and all who are confined in-doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.

SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.

SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up, and make you strong and healthy.

If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS; it never fails to cure.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.

SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich, and strong, and your flesh hard.

Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.

Try SULPHUR BITTERS to-night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 1 2-cent stamp to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.


### Dancing in the West.

In a social conversation recently with Capt. Jack Crawford, the famous "poet scout" said to The Boston Record man:—

"I looked on last evening at a Boston ball, and while watching the throng upon the floor gliding gracefully about, every movement the very poetry of motion, I could not but contrast the scene with some 'dances' out in the remote border settlements. I will describe one to you, and it can be taken as a type of all the 'shake-downs' on the frontier. Mind you, this is not a picture drawn in the towns of the West, for we have genuine Boston culture in the more thickly populated regions of the West. We get it in cans direct from the manufacturers.

"I received an invitation last year to attend a dance over in a settlement in the Black Range of mountains in New Mexico. It was not a printed invitation, secured with a red ribbon, but came in the form of a mounted cowboy, whose clanging spurs, as he entered the Mexican court around which my humble house is built, awaken me from a noonday snooze. 'Siesta' would be more refined, but I prefer 'snooze,' because I have contracted the habit of calling it that. He came into the room in which I was lying and said:—

"'Howdy, Jack. I'm sent to you with an invite to take in a hooraw at Tim Vinson's over to Dripping Springs, tomorrer night. All the boys an' gals o' the range 'ill be thar', an' you kin bank big on a way up time. Yes or no?'

"'Yes,' I said, and he was a moment later sweeping down the slope and fording the Rio Grande below my ranche.

"I rode over to Tim's the next day, and when I arrived found a motley crowd of hunters, cowboys, trappers, miners and ranchmen congregated about the log building. Their horses were picketed in the grass near by, and the men were amusing themselves telling yarns and recounting their experiences on the cow-ranges, in the hunting field, and in the mines.

"When the hour came for the festivities to begin we all entered the cabin, and on the improvised seats around the wall was an array of rustic beauty that would make the Boston ball-room, which I mentioned, look very ill and anxious to go home. Do not understand me that I do not admire the beauty of your 'Hub' girls, but I am more accustomed to border beauty, and hence cling to it, as every true frontiersman should. Scarcely had we entered when the cry came:—

"'Pardners fur a quadrille.'

"Now in asking a mountain girl to dance we don't do it in the Eastern style. I notice that here the gentleman goes up to his chosen victim and bows until he wedges his nose between his knees, and then she bows back in self-defence, and he asks her if she will honor him with her hand in the next waltz, or polka, or quadrille, or hoe-down, or whatever it may be. If she graciously consents he writes her name on a card and files it away in his white vest pocket for future reference. After awhile they dance together, and he guides her back to her seat and accepts her thanks for the honor they have done each other.

"Out West it is different. When a mountain boy 'spots' a girl he waltzes up and says:—

"'Moll, will you shake your hoofs with me on the next racket?'

"'You bet yer solitary life I will.' I feel like I could kick a hole through the ceilin'! Let's git out an' paw with the rest o' the crowd, fur I want exercise.

"Then they go on to the floor, and at the first call of 'balance all' you ought to hear the cabin shake as the boys and gals welt the floor.

"'Alamon left!' 'Jo whisz!' One grabs the other, and they thump 'round like sawlogs in a whirlpool.

"'Swing!' 'Great heavens.' The girls' feet never touch the floor until the 'all p'menade' is given, then the boys let them down and away they go like a band of steers let loose from a corral.

"There is no use describing the rest of the dance. It's the same thing over and over until the rising sun proclaims to-morrow.

"In the towns of course it is different. We have cultured people out there, oceans of them, and at some receptions a man without a dress suit would be compelled to peep in at the festivities through a side window."

### If You Would Be Happy.

Beware of the man of two faces.

Persevere against discouragement.

Take a cheerful view of everything.

In all promised pleasures, put self last.

Trust in God and mind your own business.

Pray for a short memory as to all unkindnesses.

Do not talk of your private, personal or family matters.

Put not your trust in money, but put your money in trust.

Cultivate forbearance till your heart yields a fine crop of it.

Give your tongue more holiday than your hands or your eyes.

Examine into your own shortcomings rather than those of others.

Compare our manifold blessings with the trifling annoyances of each day.

Act as if you expected to live a hundred years, but might die to-morrow.

Be content to do the things you can, and fret not because you cannot do everything.

Do the duty that lies nearest thee; thy second duty will already have become clearer.

Never reply in kind to a sharp or angry word; it is the second word that makes the quarrel.

Make the best of what you have, and do not make yourself miserable by wishing for what you have not.

### The Boy as Escort.

It is a good plan for mother and sister to depend, as it were, on the boy as an escort. Let him help her in and out of the car. Let him have his little purse and pay her fare. Let him carry some of the bundles. He will be delighted to do these things and feel proud that she can depend on him. A boy likes to be thought manly, and in no better way can he show his manliness than by taking his father's place as escort of mother or sister. Teach him to lift his hat when meeting a woman with whom he or his family are acquainted, without regard to race, color or position, for a true gentleman will lift his hat as readily to the woman at the fruit-stand with whom he has a speaking acquaintance as he will to the highest in the land. He cares not for her position; it is enough for him that she is a woman. Teach him also to lift his hat when passing a gentleman acquaintance with whom there is a lady, although the latter be a stranger to him. All parents and members of the family are proud of a courteous boy, and there is no reason why any boy cannot become one if proper attention is paid to his training. If his mind is turned into this channel while young there will be a great deal he will learn of his own accord by observation.—[Boston Budget.

### Going To John.

"Going north, madam?"

"No, ma'am."

"Going south, then?"

"I don't know, ma'am."

"I never was on the cars. I'm waiting for the train to go to John."

"John?"

"Oh! John's my son. He's out in Kansas on a claim."

"I'm going to Kansas myself. You intend to visit?"

"No ma'am."

She said it with a sigh so heart-burdened the stranger was touched.

"John sick?"

"No."

The evasive tone, the look of pain on the furrowed face, were noticed by the lady who asked these questions as the gray head bowed upon the toil marked hand. She wanted to hear her story, and to help her.

"Excuse me—John in trouble?"

"No, no—I'm in trouble. Trouble my old heart never thought to see."

"The train does not come for some time. Here, rest your head against my cloak."

"You are kind. If my own were so I shouldn't be in trouble."

"What is your trouble? Maybe I can help you."

"It's hard to tell to strangers, but my heart is too full to keep it back. When I was left a widow with three children, I thought it was more than I could bear; but it wasn't as bad as this—"

The stranger waited till she recovered her voice to go on.

"I had only the cottage and my hands. I toiled early and late all the years till John could help me. Then we kept the girls at school—John and me. They were married not long ago. Married rich, too, as the world goes. John sold the cottage, sent me to the city to live with them, and he went West to begin for himself. He said he had provided for the girls, and they would provide for me now."

Her voice choked with emotion. The stranger waited in silence.

"I went to them in the city. I went to Mary's first. She lived in a great house with servants to wait on her; a house many times larger than the little cottage—but I soon found there wasn't room enough for me—"

The tears stood in the lines of her cheeks. The ticket agent came out softly, stirred the fire, and went back. After a pause she continued:

"I went to Martha's—went with a pain in my heart I never felt before. I was willing to do anything so as not to be a burden. But that wasn't it. I found they were ashamed of my bent old body and my withered face—ashamed of my rough, wrinkled hands—made so toiling for them—"

The tears came thick and fast now. The stranger's hand rested caressingly on the gray head.

"At last they told me I must live at a boarding house, and they'd keep me there. I couldn't say anything. My heart was too full of pain. I wrote to John what they were going to do. He wrote right back, a long, kind letter for me to come right to him. I always had a home while he had a roof, he said. To come right there and stay as long as I lived. That his mother should never go out to strangers. So I'm going to John. He's got only his rough hands and his great warm heart—but there's room for his old mother—God—bless—him—"

The stranger brushed a tear from her cheek and waited the conclusion.

"Some day when I'm gone where I'll never trouble them again, Mary and Martha will think of it all. Some day when the hands that toiled for them are folded and still; when the eyes that watched over them through many a weary night are closed forever; when the little old body, bent with the burdens it bore for them, is put away where it will never shame them—"

The agent drew his hand quickly before his eyes, and went out as if to look for the train. The stranger's fingers stroked the gray locks, while the tears of sorrow and sympathy fell together. The weary heart was unburdened. Soothed by a touch of sympathy the troubled soul yielded to the longing for rest, and she fell asleep. The agent went noiselessly about his duties that he might not wake her. As the fair stranger watched she saw a smile on the care-worn face. The lips moved. She bent down to hear.

"I'm doing it for Mary and Martha. They'll take care of me some time."

She was dreaming of the days in the little cottage—of the hopes which inspired her, long before she learned, with a broken heart, that some day she would, homeless in the world, go to John.

### The Commander-in-Chief

Of the Grand Army of the Republic, Major George S. Merrill. Few remedies are better known in this vicinity than Sulphur Bitters; their sale has been very general throughout this section, and the number of reliable and well-attested cases of beneficial results and recovery by their use, is large and beyond dispute.

Men who cover themselves with glory sometimes find that they are, after all, very thinly clad.

### Cure Yourself.

Don't pay large doctor's bills. The best medical book published, 100 pages, elegant colored plates, will be sent to you on receipt of three 2-cent stamps to pay postage. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

"Ah, Biddy," said Pat, as together they sat,
And gazed at their Thanksgiving meal,
"There's many a sinner who'll not have a dinner,
As good as our own; and I feel
We ought to thank hiven for that."

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE is considered the best Washing Compound of the day by all who once give it a trial. It cleanses the most delicate fabric without injuring it; Sold by all grocers.

Giving nothing yourself and asking others to contribute to a monument is what might be called "monumental cheek."

No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the cure of coughs, colds, and all derangements of the respiratory organs. It relieves the asthmatic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease.

Man proposes, the girl disposes.

### Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites,

*For Children and Pulmonary Troubles.*

Dr. W. S. Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. Va., says: "I have made a thorough test of Scott's Emulsion in Pulmonary Troubles and General Debility, and have been astonished at the good results; for children with Rickets or Marasmus it is unequalled."

### The Blood

Is the source of health; therefore, to keep well, purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is peculiarly designed to act upon the blood, and through that upon all the organs and tissues of the body. It has a specific action, also, upon the secretions and excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system scrofula, humors, impure particles, and effete matter through the lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys, and skin. It effectually aids weak, impaired and debilitated organs. A trial will convince you that it does possess peculiar curative powers.

The key to the prison lockstep—Whis-key.

### Salt Rheum

with its intense itching, dry, hot skin, often broken into painful cracks, and the ill tempered pimples, often causes indescribable suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power over this disease. It purifies the blood and expels the humor, and the skin heals without a scar. Send for book containing many statements of cures, to C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

### The Process of Budding the Wild Orange Tree.

In the forests are many kinds of hard wood, mixed with the natural wild Orange trees. All the forest trees except these are cut down and piled where cut to decay, their roots and all small underbrush cleared so that the sunlight and air can get to the wild Orange trees. The wild tree is then cut down to about three feet from the ground and their tops covered with wax to prevent the remaining stump from splitting. Four or five buds start to grow out of the mutilated trunks, two healthy buds are then saved and the rest cut away, and when the shoots are about one-half an inch in diameter there is then inserted two sweet buds, the trunk is then carefully trimmed down to where the saved and grafted shoots are growing from it. This process was performed on a large number of wild orange trees in the grove of Mr. J. A. Harris, a large grove of 200 acres. Budding is found to be the most profitable way of starting a grove. There are some people who fancy that selecting the best seed of choice oranges and planting them in a nursery bed, and removing the young trees to the grove when they are about two or three years old is better than budding. Men of great experience in organge growing insist that the best way is always to bud from well known fruit. Orange trees not budded do not bear until they are at least ten years old, but those budded bear in 3 or 4 years from the time of budding. Budded fruit improves in quality, having thinner rind and less seed. There is an old tree in a grove at Enterprise from which ten thousand oranges of delicious quality have been marketed in one season. When trees get well to bearing they will yield from a thousand to thirty-five hundred each. Twenty feet may be given as an average height of a tree. The trees blossom from the beginning of February until the last of March or the first of April, and the air is heavy with the perfume of the blossoms. It has been said that the Florida orange tree will bear fruit from 100 to 150 years.

About the year 1816 oranges were introduced as ornaments in this country by the French. In 1830 an orange tree in a box, in bloom, brought 400 francs, and about this time some attention was paid to the matter by the horticulturists, and blooming trees in boxes were sold at from 50 to 100 francs in New Orleans. The beginning of the cultivation of oranges for fruit in the South dates back to 1848. A cold wave from Texas brought the temperature down to 19° above zero and a large proportion of the trees were killed. Not much attention was paid to the cultivation afterwards until 1867-8 and since then orange growing has been quite successful. As the orange tree is so little known in the North, a brief account will not be out of place. Owing to unfavorable conditions in cold climates the beautiful foliage, the very graceful odor of the flowers and the delicious fruits are very imperfect in comparison to those localities where the trees attain perfection.—[E. E.

### Why French Women Are Wel Dressed.

Like every other fine art, dress requires the sacrifice of time and attention, and these a French woman has more at her command than an English woman; her life is less complicated, less hampered with the looking after of servants, ordering of meals, writing of letters, etc. The middle-class Parisian woman lives in a flat waited on by one or two servants. She seldom dresses before dejeuner at 12 o'clock, and devotes the morning hours to going over her afternoon toilette, seeing that every button, hook and frill is in its right place. Very little dressmaking is done at home; ladies' maids are a luxury unknown in a middle-class French household. Mr. Ruskin's recommendation to women "that can afford it, to get their dresses made by a good dressmaker, with utmost attainable precision and perfection," is indorsed by all French women, who believe it to be the best economy. Their wardrobe numbers half the amount of dresses of English women of the same social standing, but they are generally made by a first-class couturiere. The anomaly is never seen in French households, as I have seen in many an English one, of girls employed in adding another to an already large stock of gowns, while gloves and stockings in daily use are unmended or undarned.—[London Queen.

### Reform in Chicago.

A large number of Chicago girls met one evening last week for the purpose of forming a "Ladies' Anti-Slang Society." The meeting was called to order and Miss Sadie DePork elected president. Before taking her seat she said in a clear, calm, well-modulated voice:

"Really, girls, I'm too badly rattled by the honor conferred upon me to give you much of my guff. It's the first time I ever tumbled to anything of this sort and I hardly know just how to catch on. However, I'll try to be sufficiently up to snuff not to let any flies light on me while doing the president-of-this-society act. I'm with you in this move, and don't any of you forget it. All over our land slang words and phrases are multiplying like flies in sorghum time, and it is our duty to help knock this crying evil as silly as possible. Let our motto be, "Shoot the slangist."

### Vaccination and Anti-Vaccination.

Statistics are against the few persons who insist that vaccination is useless and unnecessary. A compulsory vaccination law had entirely driven out small pox from Zurich, so that not a case occurred in 1882. The law was repealed in 1883, and in every 1000 deaths that year 2 were caused by small pox; in 1884, there were 3; in 1885, 17; and in the first quarter of 1886, 85. In England the deaths from this disease in 1838–1842 were 57.2 per 100,000 living; but in the five years 1880–1884 the death-rate was only 6.5 per 100,000. Vaccination has not only vastly reduced the number of victims directly, but seems to have had an indirect influence in rendering the offspring of vaccinated parents less liable to the disease.

Why are people so impolite? Men, decently dressed, will often spit on the floors of our ferry-boats and cars, to the annoyance and disgust of every decent gentleman. They will also smoke on the front of cars, where they know the smoke is carried through, almost suffocating to the ladies within. Look at our side-walks, many of which are saturated with tobacco spit, and tell us, are we not a vulgar and heathenish people? When will people learn to be decent? When can we walk in public without being compelled to breathe in poison from vile cigars and vile pipes? [Religious Herald.

Give Ely's Cream Balm a trial. This justly celebrated remedy for the cure of catarrh, hay fever, cold in the head, etc., can be obtained of any reputable druggist and may be relied upon as a safe and pleasant remedy for the above complaints, and will give immediate relief. It is not a liquid, snuff or powder, has no offensive odor, and can be used at any time with good results, as thousands can testify, among them some of the attaches of this office. —Spirit of the Times, May 29, 1886.


**TO THE PUBLIC.**

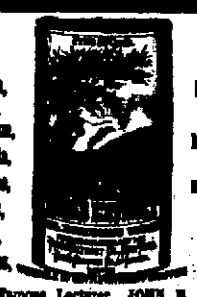
Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

**POND'S EXTRACT**

For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes,



Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Cuts, Inflammations, and Inflammations of all Kinds.

The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when resulting in ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna, —"Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R. C. P., of England,—"I have used it with marked benefit."

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Mrs. S. B. McCORD, Matron, Home of Destitute Children,—"We find it most efficacious and useful."

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

*Note our name on every wrapper and label.*

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

**RICHLY** Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them away from home and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we will mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

**DEAF** Sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work which can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upward wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

**INVENTION** has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not the least among the wonders of inventive genius is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

**New York Hat House.**

**O'NEILL'S**

We keep the latest styles in

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Come and see them and be convinced that the prices are the lowest.

**Furnishing * Goods**

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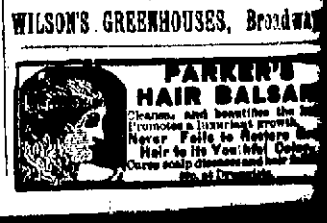
It treats upon Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Lost Manhood, Impaired Vigor and Impurities of the Blood, and the untold miseries consequent thereon. Contains 300 pages, substantial embossed binding, full gilt. Warranted the best popular medical treatise published in the English language. Price only $1 by mail, postpaid, and concealed in a plain wrapper. Illustrative sample free if you send now.

PURCHASED by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., WM. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician, to whom all orders should be addressed.

**HYACINTHS,**

Red, White and Blue, 15c., 2 for 25c. Tulips, Primroses.

WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, Broadway



"A new theory has been started with regard to the use of soap on the face. Women who for years have been careful of their complexions would never, under any circumstances, wash the face in soap, as it was said to roughen and coarsen the skin. Now, that Ivory Soap has been invented, this idea is exploded, and a well-known physician in the metropolitan profession recommends his women patients to use it freely every day, lathering the skin well. He states that none but the most beneficial results will be effected by this method of improving the skin.

He holds—with considerable plausibility—that the pores of the face become as much clogged by grease and dirt as the hands or any other portion of the body. And if soap is considered a necessary purifier in the bath, its needs must be felt equally on the face. By an abundant and regular lathering the facial pores, he claims, are kept open, clean, free from the clogging matter that produces unsightly blackheads, acne, pimples, and a pure, healthy, fresh and brighter complexion is the resultant. Not mincing matters, he says, that the trouble with most women who have sallow, pasty skins is, that from year's end to year's end they never have a really clean face."

*—Brooklyn Eagle.*

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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# Mark-Down Sale of Boots and Shoes

—AT—

## COTTRELL'S,

**143 THAMES STREET.**

For the next two weeks we will sacrifice on some of our goods, as we have a surplus of odd sizes.

**20 Pairs of Ladies' Dongola Common Sense Button Boot, we will sell for $2, former price $3.**

**100 Pairs of Ladies' Rubbers, 25c. per pair. Sizes 2 1-2, 3 and 3 1-2. These Rubbers are first quality and sold everywhere for 50c.**

**150 Pairs of Men's Veal Calf Shoes, Bal, Button and Congress, price $1.37, worth $1.75.**

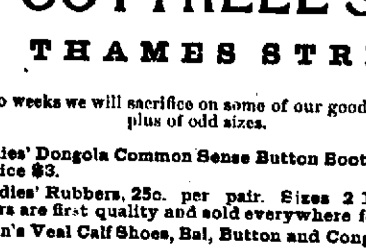
**Misses' Grain Straight Heel Shoes, 8 to 10 1-2 $1; 11 to 2 $1.25. A good solid shoe for school wear.**

**Men's Patent Leather Dancing Shoes in Button, Lace and Congress, $4, worth $5.**

**Just received the regulation Harvard Gymnasium Shoe. The Latest Shoe out, at**

## COTTRELL'S,

## 144 THAMES STREET.



The question is asked: What is the difference between this Eagle and the PRICES at the

# NEW YORK STORE.

This question is easily answered, viz: The tips of the eagle's wings are raised to their highest point, while the New York Store have LOWERED their PRICES to their LOWEST point. Leave your orders with us and be convinced of this fact. OUR FORMOSA TEAS CAN'T BE BEAT FOR THE MONEY.

## 201 THAMES ST.

**COMPLETE GROCERY AND MEAT FURNISHERS.**

**TELEPHONE.**

# TRY TINDER WOOD FOR LIGHTING FIRES.

This Tinder Wood is made from Oak Wood, and being kiln-dried is free from water and is in condition and composition almost a theoretically perfect fuel. Hence, a small and uniform quantity is needed for each fire. For sale in sacks of 50 lbs. each at 50c. per sack, by

**PINNIGER & MANCHESTER, Perry Mill Wharf, 341 Thames Street.**

# *N*O*T*I*C*E*

Until further notice, our store will be closed on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 6.30 o'clock.

**E. P. MARSH, 101 and 103 THAMES ST.**


## Newport County News

### TIVERTON.

A series of meetings conducted by Mrs. Fenner, of Connecticut has been held at the Stone church every evening this week.

At the January session of the Essex South Association, held in the Tabernacle Church, Salem, January 10th, Mr. G. W. Lawrence, who has been acting as pastor of the Congregational Church in this town for the past year, was approved to preach.

The Rev. H. W. Corliss, pastor of the Stone church, has recently been called upon to pass through a severe affliction in the loss of his wife. Mrs. Corliss had been ill about two weeks with lung fever, but was not supposed to be in any immediate danger; the Angel of Death came very gently to her; she passed quietly away in sleep Monday evening, January 30th, during the absence of her husband, who was attending a meeting in Little Compton. Mrs. Corliss leaves an infant son of 4½ months. The remains were taken to her native town in Vermont for interment. Mr. Corliss has the sympathy of his church and the whole community in his bereavement.

The Ordination Service of Mr. G. W. Lawrence, pastor of the Congregational Church, will take place February 14, at 7 o'clock P. M. The following clergymen have been invited to attend:—Rev. F. F. Emerson, of Newport; Rev. E. Mix, D. D., of Fall River; Rev. W. D. Hart, of Little Compton; Rev. A. H. Heath, of New Bedford; Rev. J. N. Taft, of Lynn; Rev. F. O. Mundy, Rev. E. O. Bartlett, Rev. H. S. Kimball, Rev. A. S. Attwood, D. D.

Miss Esther J. Manchester left town on Saturday for Plainville, Conn., to take up her residence with Mrs. Arnold for an indefinite period.

Miss Mary C. Gray left town Tuesday morning on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Baylies, of Havana.

Miss Louise Remington, of Fall River, has accepted the position of teacher in District No. 12 during the absence of Mary C. Gray.

Wednesday evening of last week, Master Charles Westgate was initiated into the order of Good Templars at Pocasset Lodge.

Tuesday evening, the 31st ult., an organ recital was given at the Central Baptist church, Mr. Thomas, of Boston, organist. The entertainment was interspersed with select readings by a lady from Providence. The whole was listened to by an appreciative audience.

### SMALL POX IN CUBA.

**The Tourist Season a Failure—Objections to Vaccination—Sanitary Reform Needed—An Unusually Cold Season—Sugar Making, etc.**

HAVANA, January 28, 1888.

*Editor Mercury:*—The tourist season, for which all the hotels in Havana made such extensive preparations, is quite a failure on account of the continuance of the small pox, which has prevailed to an alarming extent for the past six months. Previous to this time, this loathsome disease had prevailed at the eastern parts of the Island, being seen at St. Jago de Cuba and other cities of the interior, consequently tourists and the regular winter residents of Cuba have been prevented from coming, and the steamers are bringing only those who have been vaccinated and feel safe from contagion.

The sanitary condition of Cuba generally is, I regret to say, very bad, and the people seem to have a dread of being vaccinated, many supposing that by submitting to this only safety from the disease, that they will surely have it, so they refuse to be vaccinated. The result is that whole families have been stricken down and in some cases all have been taken away, and now, at a late day, the authorities are paying more attention to the subject and are offering the people free vaccination, which, if generally availed of, will, no doubt, tend to check the further spreading of this terrible disease. It is reported that there were 300 deaths from small pox during the month of December, '87, in the City of Havana.

The winter so far has been one of the coldest I ever knew in Cuba, and as I write a norther is blowing, bringing from the North a decided touch of winter, and causing the natives to keep within doors generally. Overcoats are quite comfortable in the evenings, women and children feeling the low temperature unpleasantly.

The sugar making progresses finely, the cool weather being favorable. Our prices do not suit planters who were expecting a fair return for their investment this year, based upon the reported light stock of sugar in the consuming markets, but buyers are holding off and the recent combination of sugar refiners in New York making another great monopoly does not seem to help our planters.

J. R. S.

The Sultan is a vaccinationist. One hundred and fifty members of his harem have recently been vaccinated. The practitioner was not allowed to see his patients. Their arms were thrust through a hole in a large screen, and when the operation was completed two eunuchs enveloped his head in a thick veil until the next arm appeared.

Donald G. Mitchell, author of "Reveries of a Bachelor," has clear cut and decidedly classical features. He is picturesque in his attire, but looks the literary man rather than the dude. His married reveries have been interrupted by ten children.

The City Council of the city of Providence has taken official action on the matter and instructed the City Solicitor to go before the General Assembly and oppose the weekly payment bill now before that body.

Mr. Winans is now the lessee of nearly twenty estates in the Scotch Highlands, comprising in all about 280,000 acres, all deer forest.

Young man, this is leap year, and when you see a young lady wearing a poppy take it as a warning that she is dangerous.

"Chestnut" is placed on the retired list. The word now is "Hawthorn," for was not Hawthorne the author of "Twice Told Tales?"

# Marriages.

In this city, 3d inst., by Rev. O. W. Scott, Mr. Herman H. Denno and Miss Mary Ella Downing, both of Middleborough, Mass.

# Deaths.

In this city, Sarah Ann Hazard, aged 75 years and 9 months.

In this city, 8th inst., Edwin Forest, son of Edward Howard and Mary Ellen Easton, in the 2d year of his age.

In Providence, 5th inst., Caroline, wife of Thomas P. Sherman, and daughter of the late John Sterne of this city.

In Providence, 8th inst., Robert, son of Robert I and E. A. H. Gammell, aged 4 weeks and 2 days.

In Rome, Italy, on the 4th inst., Margaret Augusta, wife of Gabriel Mead Tooker, and daughter of the late Walton H. Peckham.

In Washington D. C., 4th inst., at his late residence, 1546 Columbia street, northwest, Otis P. G. Clarke, aged 59 years.

On Thursday morning, February 9, at Flushing, L. I., Charlotte G. Prince, widow of the late William R. Prince, in the 85th year of her age.

The deceased was the second daughter of the late Gov. Charles Collins of this city, and was born in Bristol, R. I.

In Providence, 8th inst., Lorin Jackson, 80; 8th, William Ray Mutteson, 42; 8th, at the Home for Aged Women, Mrs. Anna D. Smith, 87; 4th, Charles H. Atkinson; 6th, Betsey D., widow of Dudley D. Hathaway, 70; 7th, Catherine Colgan, 70; 6th, Frances Caroline, wife of John D. Frost, 56; 3d, Ebenezer H. White 81; 2d, Harriet F., wife of Dr. Lyman P. Shattuck, 44; 9th, Charles Anthony, 72.

In Oakland, Cal., Jan. 26, Thomas B. Kimball, a native of Providence, R. I., aged 49 years, and 11 months.

Where they landed: Newspaper advertiser—"Been sending circulars to people, I see." Business Rival—"Um—yes, I sent out a small lot last night. How did you find it out?" I saw them scattered around the postoffice floor where people get their letters.—[Omaha World.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Sales 13,400 barrels.

Wheat opened a little lower. Sales 8,000 bushels.

Corn active and firm. Sales 1,310,000 bushels.

Oats a shade better. Sales 90,000 bushels.

Beef dull.

Pork steady.

Lard stronger.

Butter quiet.

Sugar weak.

Molasses dull.

Petroleum steady.

Rice firm.

Coffee steady.

Freights quiet.

Spirits Turpentine dull.

Rosin steady.

Tallow firm.

**Watertown Live Stock Market.—Feb. 7.**

At market for the current week—Cattle, 1335; Sheep and Lambs, 2469; Swine, 4351.

Prices of Market Beef—A few choice $7.00 @$7.50; extra $6.50@6.75; first quality $6.00@6.25; second quality $5.00@5.50; third quality $4.00@4.50.

Prices of Store Cattle—Working oxen ℔ pair $90@150; farrow cows $15@30; fancy cows $50 @75; milch cows and calves $25@48; yearlings $8.50@18; two years old $14@25; three years old $20@35.

Swine—Western fat, live, 6@6¼c; Northern dressed hogs 7@7¼c ℔ lb.

Prices of Sheep and Lambs—In lots, $3.00, 3 50@4 60 each; extra $4 75@6.50, or from 3@5½c ℔ lb. Spring lambs 6½@7c ℔ lb.

Veal Calves—2¼@7c ℔ lb.

Prices of Hides, Tallow and Skins—Brighton hides 6@6½c ℔ lb; Brighton tallow 3@4c ℔ lb; country hides 5@5½c ℔ lb; country tallow 1½ @2c ℔ lb; calf skins 6@7c ℔ lb; pelts, $1c @1.15; dairy skins 12@25c.

Cattle—The trade on beef Cattle was not on as good a footing as last week. Butchers were slow about buying, and would not pay for any number of Cattle the rates of last week, still a few Cattle were sold within last week's range.

New Milch Cows—The trade fair and prices have not materially changed. Sales at $28, $40, $45, $48, $50 ℔ head for new milch cows, and springers at about the same range.

Sheep and Lambs—When good Western Lambs can be placed at 5½c ℔ lb, which is said to be the case, an advance on Northern or Eastern is out of the question. The market holds steady on all grades, with a fair demand.

Fat Hogs—Hogs from the west arrive freely, and prices unchanged and quite firm at 6@6¼ live weight.

Veal Calves—The supply will now very soon increase. Prices steady and demand good.

Live Poultry—600 lbs at market; sales at 10 @12c ℔ lb.


ESTABLISHED 1823.

## T. E. Sherman,

SUCCESSOR TO GEO. SHERMAN & CO.,

**122 BROADWAY, COR. OAK ST.,**

Offers for sale at reasonable prices, the best

**BEEF, PORK, POULTRY, GAME, etc.,**

to be found in the city. Call and examine before buying.

**122 BROADWAY, Cor. OAK ST.**

OPERA HOUSE.

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13.**

BENEFIT OF

**W. H. WESTCOTT.**

The Representative Irish Comedian,

# W. J. SCANLAN

(PEEK-A-BOO)

In Fred Marsden's Romantic Drama, the

# Irish Minstrel.

A Play of this Epoch!

Abounding in true Irish wit, bubbling with song and sentiment.

**HEAR SCANLAN'S NEW SONGS**

Prices as Usual.

## Industrial Trust Company,

57 WESTMINSTER ST.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**CAPITAL, $500,000.**

OPEN FROM 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

**PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT.**

A DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum has been declared on this account, payable February 16th.

Deposits on this Account made on or before February 15th draw interest from February 1st.

Interest also allowed on Deposits subject to check at sight.

Legal Depository for Guardians, Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Receivers and Assignees.

SAM'L. P. COLT, Pres't.
J. M. ADDEMAN, Treas. 2-4-2w


**SITUATION WANTED**

In the country, for a strong, able-bodied Irish woman. One capable and willing to work. Apply to Charity Organization Room 3, R. I. Bank Building, between 10.30 and 1 P. M. 2-4 2w


## A. C. Landers' Column.

# Superior Quality

—OF—

# X X X

# White Envelopes

—IN—

**FIVES AND SIXES,**

—FOR—

**5c. A PACKAGE OF 25.**

**45c. A BOX OF 250.**

GOOD QUALITY OF

## RULED NOTE PAPER,

**5c. A QUIRE.**

## Pure Irish Linen Note,

**10c. A QUIRE.**

—AND—

## ENVELOPES,

**10c. a package.**

## Boxes of Paper and Envelopes,

**FOR 10c. A BOX.**

BETTER QUALITY FOR

**15c, 19c, and 23c.**

## 3 Rubber Top Lead Pencils

**FOR 5c.**

## MUCILAGE,

**5c.,**

## PASS-BOOKS,

**2 FOR 5c.**

## Alligator Covered Pass Books,

**5c. each.**

## SLATES,

**5c, 10c, and 13c.**

## Those Brass Cabinet Frames

**for 10, 15, 23, 34c.,**

are the best value in the city, at

# A. C. LANDERS',

# 167

# Thames Street.


## New Advertisements.

# AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, TUESDAY, February 14, at the Sherman Farm in Middletown, now occupied by George F. Ward at 10 30 A. M., if fair if not, the next fair day; 3 horses, 4 cows, 25 hens, 1 two-horse lumber wagon, 1 one-horse lumber wagon, 1 carriage, 2 ox carts, Buckeye mower, Champion rake, corn sheller, set double harness, 2 sets single harness, 1 ox yoke, 1 stack straw, about 15 tons hay in barn, 1 plow, 1 barrow, forks, chains and other articles.

AT A REGULAR MEETING of the Martha Washington Temperance Society, held at the residence of Mrs. John Pitman, Mt. Vernon street, the following resolution was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That the Martha Washington Temperance Society have lost in the death of their beloved sister, Mrs. Abby B. Simmons, an earnest, faithful, Christian worker, whose abode was the home-like center of pleasant gatherings for many years. But our consolation is that she has gone to the Rest that remaineth for those who prove their love to God by their love to their neighbor.

MRS. SOPHIA L. LITTLE,
Friday, February 3d, 1888. President.

## PRICE REDUCED.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL COMPANY have reduced the price of the Semi-Weekly and Weekly (eight pages) editions of the JOURNAL as follows:

**Manufacturers and Farmers Journal**

(Mondays and Thursdays)

$2.00 per annum.

**RHODE ISLAND COUNTRY JOURNAL**

(Fridays)

$1.00 per annum.

These two editions afford readers a complete summary of the news, local and general, while the low price places them within the reach of all.

Specimen copies sent when requested.

Address, PROVIDENCE JOURNAL CO.,
2-11-3w 2 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

## $200 REWARD.

AT A TOWN COUNCIL holden at the Town Hall in Jamestown, R. I., on Monday, January 30, 1888, it was voted that a reward of two hundred dollars be paid to any person or persons who will furnish sufficient evidence to cause the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who willfully and maliciously set fire to a barn owned by the heirs of the late George W. Carr, on the night of January 9th, 1888.

By Order of the Town Council,
JOHN E. WATSON,
2-11-2w Council Clerk.

## THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

**Proposals for Collecting and Removing Swill and House Offal.**

IN ACCORDANCE with an order of the BOARD OF ALDERMEN acting as a BOARD OF HEALTH, sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office until Monday, February 13, 1888, at 5 o'clock P. M., for collecting and removing the swill and house offal of this city, for one year from March 1 next. The bidders must give the prices of each ward separately, for either of the wards, or for the whole city, and the collection and removal must be made in accordance with the terms of contracts heretofore in force, except that the material will be removed to and delivered on land to be designated by the Board and located within the city limits in the vicinity of the northeasterly boundary line.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

WM. G. STEVENS, City Clerk.
February 9, 1888.

**GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of ETHEL C. POTTER, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

GEORGE H. POTTER,
Newport, R. I., Feb. 11, 1888. Guardian.


SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS, BLANK, TIME, MILK — BOOKS,

**GOOD PASS BOOKS,**

20c. PER DOZ.

Wrapping, Drawing, Tissue, Shelf, Tracing, Impression, Tracing Linen — PAPERS.

**GOOD NOTE PAPER,**

COMMERCIAL SIZE,

70c. for 20 Quires, 20c. for 5 Quires.

FOR SALE BY

## GEO. H. CARR,

## 172 THAMES STREET.

# STORES

## 6 & 8 MARKET SQ,

# To Rent

In one or two stores. Apply to

**6 & 8 Market Square to C. P. Barber, or to A. P. Baker, 73 Bellevue Avenue.**

CALLA LILLIES,
HYACINTHS,
PRIMROSES,

**WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, Broadway.**


## Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale to me granted by the Court of Probate of the Town of Middletown, in the State of Rhode Island, &c., by decree bearing date December 19, A. D. 1887, and duly entered in the Records of said Court, the undersigned as Guardian of the person and estate of EMMA LAKE, a person of full age, will sell at public auction on the premises hereinafter described, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of February next, A. D. 1888, at 12 o'clock, M.:—All the right, title, interest, estate, property, claim and demand whatsoever, of the said Emma Lake, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situated partly in said Middletown and partly in the adjoining town of Portsmouth, which parcel contains by measurement upwards of twenty acres of land, be the same more or less, and is bounded thus, to wit:—Northerly, by land of Matthew Coggeshall; Easterly by lands of Matthew Coggeshall and of David Coggeshall; Southerly by land of Sophia M. Harrington, wife of Samuel F.; and Westerly by a highway called Gypsum Lane in part, and partly by land of said Matthew Coggeshall, or however otherwise bounded.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

AUGUSTUS P. SHERMAN, Guardian.
December 24, A. D. 1887—6w

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 1st, 1888.

The above sale was this day on the premises adjourned to Thursday, March 1st, at 12 o'clock (noon) on the premises.

By Order of the Guardian,
2-4 FRANCIS STANHOPE.

## Union National Bank.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Bank held this day, Robert S. Barker was unanimously elected President in place of George P. Crandall, who declined a re-election.

J. S. COGGESHALL,
Newport, R. I., Jan. 23, 1888. Cashier.

## Miscellaneous.

—BY—

**THOS. BURLINGHAM,**

**Aquidneck Hall, 83 Mill Street**

**AUCTIONEER.**

Storage for furniture, pianos, oil paintings, etc., household furniture. Bankrupt stock and job lots of merchandise bought for cash. Sale every Thursday at 10 A. M. 11-19

Court of Probate, City of Newport, February 6, A. D. 1888.

JOSIAH C. MUNRO, executor of the last will and testament of

*GEORGE C. MUNRO*,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 27th day of February, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
2-11 Probate Clerk.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Tiverton, Executor of the last will and testament of HANNAH WESTGATE, late of Tiverton, deceased, and having been duly qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

THOMAS H. NEGUS,
Tiverton, R. I., Feb. 6, 1888. Executor.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., January 30, A. D. 1888.

MARY D. PECKHAM, widow, and others present to this Court their petition in writing, praying that Charles A. Peckham may be appointed Administrator on the estate of

*PHILIP MASON PECKHAM*,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the 20th day of February next, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
2-4 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 30, 1888.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Fanny Lucas, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

*LUKE LUCAS*,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, the executrix named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 20th day of February, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
2-4 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, January 23, 1888.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Lewis Johnson, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

*CATHERINE A. FISH*,

late of said Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him the Executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 13th day of February, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK,
1-28 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., January 30, 1888.

JETHRO J. PECKHAM and BENJAMIN W. H. PECKHAM present to this Court, their petition in writing, representing that they find it inexpedient to give bond in the manner prescribed by this Court so as to entitle them to letters testamentary on the estate of

*JETHRO PECKHAM*,

late of said Middletown, deceased, as the Executors named and appointed in and by the will of said Jethro, and that for this reason and for other good and sufficient reasons, they have de ermined to decline and therein do decline the appointment as Executors as aforesaid, and yield up and surrender all claim and title to letters testamentary on said estate, and further praying this Court to appoint Robert S. Chase, or some other suitable person, Administrator with will annexed on the estate of said Jethro Peckham.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 20th day of February next, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
2-4 Probate Clerk.

**COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, R. I., Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of SARAH GIBBS, late of said Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 12th day of December, A. D. 1887, are allowed the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that the 28th day of March and the 13th day of June, 1888, at 1 o'clock in the morning on each of said days, and the residence of William S. Gibbs, in said Portsmouth, are the times and place appointed by us of meeting such creditors, for the purpose of receiving and examining their several claims and how they are made out.

JOSEPH COGGESHALL,
CHARLES A. CHASE, JR., } Comm'rs
NOEL COGGESHALL,
1-28

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of ANN REYNOLDS, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

PATRICK REYNOLDS,
Administrator.
Newport, February 4, 1888.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Executor of the last will and testament of ETTA ALBRO, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

JAMES HAZARD,
Newport, February 4, 1888. Executor.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of JOHN J. HAYES, late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate, and has duly qualified himself as such Administrator by giving bond to said Court. All persons having demands against said estate are hereby notified to present them, and those indebted thereto to make payment to the undersigned.

MELVILLE BULL,
January 21, 1888. Administrator.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED, has been appointed by the Court of Probate, of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of his late wife, ELIZABETH C. BROWN, late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate, and has duly qualified himself as such Administrator by giving bond to said Court. All persons having demands against said estate are hereby notified to present them, and all those indebted thereto to make payment to the undersigned.

GEORGE A. BROWN,
January 21, 1888. Administrator.

**GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of the city of Newport, Guardian of the estate of ELIZABETH A. GREASON minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

SAMUEL GREASON,
Newport, January 7, 1888. Guardian.

**GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of Jamestown, Guardian of the estate of JOHN HOWLAND, of full age, of Jamestown, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and all indebted to make payment to him.

HENRY W. CLARKE,
Newport, Dec. 17, 1887. Guardian.